

The Journal
of
The Department of Agriculture
of
Porto Rico



AN ANNOTATED LIST OF SUGAR CANE VARIETIES

BY

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VOL. IV—No. 3—JULY 1920.

SAN JUAN, P. R.
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING AND TRANSPORTATION
1920

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By F. S. EARLE.

The present serious epidemic in Porto Rico of Sugar-Cane Mosaic or Yellow-Stripe Disease, locally known as "Matizado," serves to again call attention to the great importance of a careful study of cane varieties, especially with reference to their resistance or susceptibility to diseases and insect injuries and their ability to adapt themselves to unfavorable cultural conditions. The history of the sugar-cane industry shows numerous instances in different countries where its existence has been seriously threatened by the failure of the variety in general cultivation due to the attack of some disease or pest. In all such cases the industry has been saved by the substitution of other kinds that proved less susceptible to the prevailing trouble. One of the first recorded cases of this kind occurred in Mauritius and Reunion between 1840 and 1850. The exact nature of this trouble cannot now be determined, but it was probably some phase of the complex included under the name of Root Disease.¹ The kind in general cultivation was the Caña Blanca or Otaheite, and its complete and rather sudden failure lead to the searching of all parts of the sugar-cane-growing world for other kinds with which to replace it. Canes were brought to Mauritius from Java and the other East Indies, from Egypt, from the West Indies and from Brazil. The large collection of varieties thus brought together made Mauritius a center of distribution from which all other cane-growing countries have drawn as in one after another the Otaheite cane, so universally planted during the first half of the nineteenth

¹ See *Journal Porto Rico Dept. of Agric.*, Vol. 4, No. 1.

century, gave down under the attack of the various enemies to which it is so susceptible, especially as soils became old and impoverished.

Brazil seems to have been the next country to have suffered from a cane epidemic. About 1860—the exact date cannot be determined—an outbreak of Gum Disease almost completely destroyed the Otaheite, or as it was there called the Cayania cane. It is evident that many varieties were brought to Brazil in the effort to reestablish the sugar industry, since large numbers are known to have existed at the Rio Janeiro Botanical Gardens and at the Experiment Station at Campinas. It has not been possible so far to trace the history of these importations. Collections from Río were sent to the Argentine and also to Northern Brazil and the West Indies, but the varieties mostly seem to have been renamed as the names of these Brazilian kinds are different from those used in Mauritius and Java. The kind now mostly grown in Brazil is the red cane, properly known as Cavengerie, but there called Louzier evidently through some mistake in labeling. It seems probable that this Gum Disease was carried from Brazil to Mauritius in an importation known to have been made in 1869. From Mauritius it apparently was carried to Australia, where it was studied by Cobb and has hence come to be known as the Australian Gum Disease. It is now also found in the Hawaiian Islands and it has recently been found in Porto Rico.¹

During the years following 1880 the Java sugar industry was very seriously threatened by the so-called "Sereh Disease," which forced the abandonment of the Black Cheribon cane (Louisiana Purple) which was then extensively grown. This has been more extensively investigated than any other cane disease, but there is none in regard to the nature of which so little is actually known. In seeking to combat it importations were made from all the neighboring islands, from India and from all other available sources. At one time collections of as many as 413 numbers were reported on at the Field Station for East Java. A few of these were duplications, but for the most part they had different names. Coming from so many different sources it is quite certain that there were many more names than actually distinct varieties. It is most unfortunate that no careful taxonomic study of this great collection of named varieties seems to have been made. At least no list of synonyms or other account of such study has been published and the opportunity has been lost, for with the discovery that new cane varieties could be grown from seed all interest in the older kinds seems to have been

¹ See Circular No. 20.

suddenly lost and investigators all over the world have turned their attention to the fascinating pastime of originating new seedlings. The fact that the older kinds represented the selection for many generations of the kinds best adapted to their peculiar local environments seems to have been lost sight of, and the tendency has been everywhere evident to discard them on insufficient grounds in favor of new and only partially tested kinds. Notwithstanding the immense amount of attention that has been given to new seedling varieties during the past twenty years and to the undoubted merits of some of these new kinds, the fact remains that by far the largest part of the world's cane sugar is still made from a few of the old, standard, long-tested kinds. It seems a great pity that the opportunity for their further study afforded by these great Java collections was not more fully utilized. Sugar-cane varieties need to be studied from many different points of view. Too much attention has usually been centered on high sucrose content and good milling qualities. Modern mills can grind and extract the sugar from any cane, no matter how hard and intractable it may be, and whether it will be more profitable to plant canes with the highest sucrose content or to look for those yielding the greatest tonnage and ratooning for the greatest number of years, even if of lower grade, will depend on many factors. It is a question of the greatest practical importance that must be decided for every factory according to its local conditions. In order to decide it intelligently we need to know in regard to each variety not only its percentage of sucrose and purity when fully mature and in best condition and the probable tonnage to be expected under favorable cultural conditions; but it is even more important to know how it will behave under drouth and neglect, when it matures whether early or late, how long it will remain in good condition in the field after maturity, and above all how it reacts to, Root Disease, Gum Disease, Mosaic Disease, borers, root grubs and other pests. We must know, too, whether it is best adapted to heavy or light lands, to wet or dry situations, and consequently how long it may be expected to ratoon under each of these different conditions. Very few of the older varieties have ever been sufficiently tested under such varied conditions as to enable us to intelligently answer all of the above questions. It seems clear that no variety having merit enough to maintain itself for many years in the country of its origin should be definitely discarded until it has been thoroughly tested from all of these points of view.

It is not conceivable that any one variety will be found that is best adapted to all the varying conditions under which cane is grown. We need canes adapted to high dry lands and those able to grow in poorly drained marshes and swamps. We need canes for heavy clay soils and for sandy loams. Even were it possible to find any one kind well adapted to all these varied conditions we would still need early-maturing and late-maturing kinds in order to keep the factory supplied during as long a season as possible with fully matured but undeteriorated canes. One of the greatest weaknesses in the cane-sugar industry has always been too great a dependence on some one favorite variety of cane.

The west coast of Porto Rico suffered from a serious cane epidemic which first attracted attention at Mayagüez in 1872. This lead to the importation of many different kinds and finally to the practical abandonment of the Caña Blanca or Otaheite and the substitution of Rayada, Crystalina and other more resistant kinds. The exact nature of this epidemic has not been determined, though it seems to have been some form of the so-called Root Disease. Further mention of this outbreak and of the varieties imported to combat it will be found in a subsequent paper. Now, in turn, the Rayada and Crystalina have been so severely attacked by cane mosaic or "Matizado" in this same district that the industry is again seriously threatened. It now seems probable that in this district, at least, these kinds must soon give way and be replaced by others capable of resisting this new trouble.¹

In Barbados and other of the British West Indies there has been a somewhat similar history. The Bourbon or Otaheite cane long ago went down before the ravages of Root Disease and of Rind Disease.² It was largely replaced by Crystalina or White Transparent, as it is called in those islands. With increasing soil exhaustion this splendid kind is giving way in turn from the same causes and is being rapidly replaced by some of the new Barbados and Demerara Seedlings.

Australia and Southern India show a somewhat similar history, the Otaheite once the popular favorite being largely replaced by other kinds.

In Hawaii the Otaheite, there known as Lahina, has been mostly discarded on account of Root Disease. Crystalina, there called Rose

¹ See Insular Sta. Bull. No. 19.

² Considered by the present writer to be corellated with Root Disease of which it is the final expression. See Jour. Dept. Agric. Porto Rico, Vol. 4, No. 1.

Bamboo, has suffered the same fate, both of these fine high sucrose canes being largely supplanted by the low-grade Yellow Caledonia, which is highly resistant to Root Disease and yields an exceedingly heavy tonnage.

In Natal the entire cane industry is now based on the Uba cane, which has completely replaced the Cheribon and Otaheite canes that were formerly cultivated there. This variety has an interesting history. It is clearly of North Indian origin. In fact, C. A. Barber, the authority on Indian canes, has identified it with one of the Ganna canes which are still grown in that country. It evidently went to Brazil in that early importation of varieties whose history seems to have been lost, for it was included in the lot of canes sent from Brazil to Mauritius in 1869, the only comment on it there being "a worthless cane." From Mauritius it was carried to both Australia and Natal, but it only attracted attention in the latter country, where it now furnishes the raw material for making more than 100,000 tons of sugar per year. The history of this interesting kind does not end here. From Brazil it also went to the Argentine, this time under the name of Kavangire, and from the Argentine a few cuttings came to Porto Rico some years ago. Proving to be completely immune to the Mosaic Disease¹ and to be capable of yielding heavy tonnage on old, compacted lands where other kinds failed from Root Disease, it has attracted much attention and it seems probable that it will soon replace the Rayada in the worst infected districts of western Porto Rico. During the past summer the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington secured ten tons of seed of this kind in the Argentine and sent it to Porto Rico in the effort to aid in combatting the cane Mosaic.

Finally, in the Argentine it was found a few years ago that the Cheribon canes, Morada and Rayada, which had long been the ones in general cultivation, had suddenly "deteriorated." They have been quite completely replaced by two of the cross-bred seedlings produced by Kobus in Java in his successful attempt to breed varieties immune to the Sereh Disease. These kinds, 36 P. O. J., and 213 P. O. J., are both hybrids between the North Indian cane, Chunnee and the Purple Cheribon. Here in Porto Rico these kinds, also received from the Argentine, while in no sense immune to the Mosaic Disease have proved to be very resistant to its attacks and make full yields, even when completely infected. It now transpires that the sudden degeneration of the Cheribon canes was caused

¹ See Insular Sta. Bull. 19.

by an unnoted epidemic of Mosaic Disease which has been successfully overcome by substituting these resistant kinds.

This brief review of these various sugar-cane epidemics and of their control by the substitution of varieties better adapted to existing conditions and better able to contend with prevailing pests and diseases will serve to emphasize the great practical importance of a knowledge of cane varieties and of their behavior under all possible cultural conditions. It will also serve to explain the reason for the appearance of this publication and to justify the use of the very considerable amount of time given to its preparation.

Besides the large collections of cane varieties already noted as existing in Brazil, Mauritius and Java, others have at various times been found in Louisiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Demerara, Natal, the Botanical Gardens of Calcutta and Singapore, in Australia particularly at the Brisbane Botanical Garden, in Hawaii and in the Argentine at the Tucuman Station. Various lists have been published by different institutions in these countries, and the total number of varietal names thus used is very large. It seems remarkable that so few attempts have been made to study these collections comparatively and to determine authoritatively the hosts of synonyms that undoubtedly exist among these numerous names. Some attempts have been made in this direction, notably by Stubbs in Louisiana and by Harrison and Jenman in Demerara, but it is to Mr. Noel Deerr that we owe most of our present knowledge of sugar-cane synonymy and the early history of the more important commercial varieties. His wide experience in Demerara, Mauritius, Hawaii and Cuba has given him an unusual opportunity to study cane varieties in the field, and to this he has added a thorough study of the literature. In a paper entitled "A Brief Sketch of Discovery and Invention in the Sugar Industry," published in the *International Sugar Journal* for 1919, he has given so complete and succinct an account of the early history of cane varieties that it is here reprinted in full since no abridgement seems possible:

"The first mention that I have found of cane varieties is in *Rumph's Herbarium Amboinense*, 1741-53, the material for which was, however, collected at the end of the seventeenth and early in the eighteenth century. He records the existence in Java of three varieties; one white, one red and one striped. He describes the white variety as a soft cane with long joints and affording a copious and sweet juice. The striped variety is described as very slender and long jointed and because of its sweet and plentiful juice cultivated by the Japanese near Soerabaya. The red variety is considered as inferior, being hard, with short joints, and affording a juice inferior in quality and quantity.

"Two further observations of Rumph may also be placed on record. He remarks that whereas in the new world canes could be ratooned up to fifty years, in Java only three crops were possible. He also states that it is necessary to cut the cane before it arrows to avoid loss of juice, an idea which is still prevalent.

"The next mention of varieties is due to the Portuguese Jesuit Loureiro, who published in 1790 a detailed Flora of Cochin China. He mentions a red and white cane and also the 'Elephant' cane of great size in which sporadic interest has from time to time been taken.

"It appears probable that the European industry which survived to the end of the fifteenth century was confined to but one variety of cane which had traveled west from India. This variety in the New World eventually became known as the Creole and still survives, though not under extensive cultivation. The first recorded introduction of a new variety is that due to Bougainville, who is credited with bringing a cane from Otaheite to Mauritius in 1767. The earliest statement the writer has found to this effect appears in Humbolt's 'Journey to the Equinoctial Regions of South America.' He obtained his information in Cuba about 1800. There is, however, no mention of this introduction in Bougainville's own account of his circumnavigation.

"In 1782 Cossigny caused to be introduced from Java to Mauritius a number of varieties, prominent amongst which was a purple cane. These he cultivated in his own garden and distributed locally in 1789. Through his influence the French Government transported these to Martinique, Guadeloupe and Cayenne, at the same time introducing the cane brought to Mauritius by Bougainville. The dates of these introductions are fixed by a letter of Cossigny recorded in Legiers monumental 'Histoire des Origines de la Fabrication de Sucre en France et Aux Colonies.' From Martinique Bougainville's cane was first introduced to Montserrat, the cuttings being afforded by a French planter, Pinel. The principal introduction of this cane to the British West Indies is, however, due to Admiral Sir John Laforey, who at this time possessed a sugar plantation in Antigua. His own account of the introduction is given in preference to the fifth edition of Bryan Edwards' 'History of the West Indies.' In that account he records the similarity, the confusion, and possible identity of this cane with the one introduced by Captain Bligh in 1793 (v. inf.). He mentions also the belief amongst French planters that Bougainville's cane had arrived originally from the rather indefinite locality of the Malabar coast. In January, 1793, Captain Bligh arrived off St. Vincent in the ship *Providence*, bringing with him breadfruit, canes, and other products of the South Seas. The real end of his voyage was Jamaica where the results of his journey were landed and grown (under the care of a gardener, probably Wouels, who had accompanied him) in the East Botanical Garden, lately willed to the Island of Jamaica by a planter of that name. At least four varieties of cane were brought, a green cane with staggered joints and prominent eyes, a violet cane, a violet-and-yellow ribbon cane, and a yellow cane which soon became known as the Otaheite cane. The first two varieties seem to have been lost, but the writer has not infrequently seen canes as strays amongst extended cultivation corresponding to that illustrated by Tussac who also records the decided opinion of Wouels, who had been in Otaheite, that Bougainville's cane, which had already become known as Bourbon, was identical with that commonly grown in Otaheite.

"After their introduction these canes spread rapidly over the West Indies, the dates of their introduction being as follows: Barbados, by Firebrace, 1796; Cuba, by Arango, 1795; Trinidad, by Begorrat, 1792; Demerara, 1796; Louisiana, 1797. From Cayenne the cane in question went at an early date to Brazil, where it is still known as Cayenne cane. It was not till 1840 that this variety reached Mexico, where it was introduced by Hermenegildo Félix.

"It is highly probable that separate introductions of Bougainville's and of the Otaheite cane were made, and it is impossible that the two strains, if not identical, did not become mixed in cultivation. The term "Bourbon," which has survived in British Guiana and in the British West Indies, does not appear in the literature generally much before 1840, and elsewhere the term 'Otaheite' or 'Blanca de Otaheite' is used. At the time the introduction was regarded as of first-rate importance, as indeed it was, and this cane contributed very largely to the well-being of the West Indies during the period of their greatest prosperity. The return of sugar was stated to be increased one-third, and the value of land went up in proportion. From the West Indies this cane travelled to Java, reaching there before 1820 (Crawfurd, 'History of the Indian Archipelago'), and it was successfully grown there for a term of years. From Mauritius it was introduced to British India by Captain Sleeman in March, 1827, and was grown first at Jubbulpore and distributed widely in India. The *Journal* and the *Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India* of this time contain many references to this cane, one experiment recording a return of over six tons of sugar per acre, notwithstanding the sub-tropical climate of India does not seem to have suffered this cane to survive there. This variety also reached the Philippines, where it was established to the exclusion of other varieties in the Island of Luzón (Gutiérrez, 'Memoria Sobre el Cultivo, Beneficio y Comercio de Azúcar,' Manila, 1878).

"Before leaving this cane its history may be concluded by mentioning its introduction into Hawaii at Lahaina (whence the name) in the ship *George Washington*, Captain Pardon Edwards, in 1854, and its rediscovery as a sprout from a striped cane in Mauritius about 1820 by Louzier.

"Contemporary literature seems to identify the canes originally brought from Java by Cossigny as those which have become known since as the White Transparent (Crystalina in Latin America), Purple Transparent (Morada in Latin America), and Red Ribbon (originally Transparent) or Rayada in Latin America. In the early part of the nineteenth century the Otaheite cane and the White Transparent maintained a vigorous competition. In Cuba and in Jamaica the latter survived as the fittest, and in Cuba now is the only variety in extended cultivation. Numerous references in the literature of the early part of the nineteenth century describe their characteristics as follows: The Otaheite is the superior cane, both in field and factory, but requires more careful cultivation and is more readily affected by untoward climatic conditions. The White Transparent is also spoken of as succeeding in soils where the Otaheite would not give a thrifty growth. These are the very reasons which would tend to make the White Transparent or Crystalina a suitable cane for Cuban conditions.

"Introductions of these canes to the West Indies by the Dutch about 1780 are on record. They reached Louisiana through the agency of Coiron in 1825. In 1850 they were again introduced to Mauritius by Sir William Gomm after the Jauene de Otaheite had suffered from an epidemic. In this instance the purple cane became extensively established at Belouquet, it being observed that

purple canes were immune from the prevailing sickness. This introduction is of special interest as forming one of the many links of evidence collected by Darwin in establishing his principles. It is also of interest to note that at the very time that this purple cane was being established at Mauritius, it was also being brought into cultivation in its original home by Gonsalves. There it eventually became known as the Cheribon cane and continued the dominant variety till attacked by the 'Sereh' Disease about 1880. This circumstance lead to the introduction into Java of many varieties.

"Records of many other introductions and exchanges may be found in this literature, and the planters of Mauritius seem to have been particularly active in this direction. Of these later introductions there may be recorded that of the Uba cane from Brazil to Mauritius in 1869, and probably thence to Natal and Mozambique; of the Tanna canes from Australasia to Mauritius probably about 1870; and as Yellow Caledonia to Hawaii by W. G. Irwin in 1885. The latest introduction of canes is that of the New Guinea varieties, Badilla, and the Goros to Australia by W. Maxwell about 1905."

The reading of the above interesting historical notes by Mr. Deerr at once shows the early and continued importance of the little island of Mauritius as a distributing center for cane varieties. With the single exception of the old original Creole cane all the commercial kinds of importance seem to have reached the Western World through this gateway. It may be interesting to add that, as recorded in Watts' "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India," Dr. Thompson, at that time Government agent in Madagascar during the years 1813 to 16, sent 13 kinds of cane from that island to the Botanical Gardens in Mauritius. He also states that when the French were driven out of Madagascar in 1657 they took the cane of Madagascar with them to the island of Bourbon. From Bourbon they moved to Mauritius in 1715 and Dr. Thompson thinks that this Madagascar cane was the original basis of the sugar industry in both of these islands. One of the varieties which he sent to Mauritius he identified as identical with the cane originally cultivated there. This bit of overlooked history simply shows how difficult or usually impossible it is to really trace the origin of even the best known of the older kinds. The fact that they were brought from a given country by no means proves that they really originated there. The Malays have been bold navigators for centuries and the fact that they are accustomed to carry sugar cane on their voyages as part of the provision for the crew makes it certain that the more popular kinds were given a wide distribution centuries before the records of cane literature began. There is little doubt but what such well-known kinds as Otaheite, Crystalina, Morada, Rayada, Yellow Caledonia and Cavengerie occur again and again in the following list disguised

under local names. In fact, there is nothing uncommon for the same kind to be known under widely different names in different parts of even one small island. The following list of the names that have been applied to cane varieties in different parts of the world instead therefore of being a contribution to our real knowledge of cane varieties will mainly be useful in calling attention to our lack of knowledge regarding most of them. It is not expected that this list will prove complete. A further search of the literature will unquestionably bring to light many additional names. This will, however, serve as a beginning to which additions may be made, and it is hoped that it may stimulate some interest in determining synonymy. In each case so far as possible the country of origin of the name is given and where synonyms are given the authority for the statement is indicated. The place of publication is also indicated so that it may be located in the bibliography which follows the list. The initials used in connection with numbers to designate the new seedlings varieties are also included in the list so far as they have been determined, but no attempt has been made to list the almost countless new seedlings.

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE SUGAR-CANE VARIETIES OF THE WORLD.

- A:—(As an initial with numbers) = Antigua Seedling.
- Aboe:—Mauritius Bot. Gar., 1869, Horn; Queensland, from Java, 1874, Easterby; Java, from Amboina, 1896, Wakker; White Aboe, Mauritius, 1869. = White Rappoe. Rappoe is a name that has been rather loosely applied but is usually considered. = Light Cheribon (Crystalina).
- Agholi:—India, N. W. Prov., Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 62, 1893.
- Agoeng:—Java, Harreveld, Med. 4: 1658, 1919.
- Ainakea:—Hawaii, Eckert, Bull. 17, 1906; Deerr, Cane Sugar, 1911; Louisiana, from Hawaii, Stubbs, Agee. A green and red striped cane but not the striped Bourbon as suggested by Stubbs. (Deerr).
- Akewa:—Queensland, 1878, Easterby; from New Guinea, Maxwell, 1903-4.
- Akilolo:—Louisiana, from Hawaii, Stubbs, Agee. = Manulitb, Stubbs; Hawaii, Rock, 1913.
- Albion:—Demorara, Jour. Brit. Gui. 11: 157, 1918; Albion Green, Jamaica, Sug. Sta. Rept. 2: 69, 1908 (=D 95); Albion Red, Sug. Sta. Rept. 2: 70, 1908 (=D 135). No explanation of the origin of this name is found. Probably should be disregarded.
- Aleijada:—Brazil, Deerr, Cane Sugar 36.
- Alfoeroe:—Java, from Ambonia, Wakker; Teboe Alfoeroe Soltwedel, Fig. 19. The plate indicates a green striped cane, with barrel-shaped internodes and broadly ovate buds.
- Altamatti:—Hawaii. Eckert, Deerr; Louisiana, from Hawaii, Agee. = Cavengerie, Deerr, which see [probably a corruption of Ota-mite.]
- Amarilla das Antillas:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. See Cayanna [=Otaheite.]
- Amarilla de Java:—Brazil, The Sugar Cane, 22: 483, 1890-; The Sugar Cane 25: 187, 1893.
- Amarilla de Otaití:—Brazil, Moreira, 1876. See Otaheite.
- Amarilla del Japón:—Brazil, The Sugar Cane, 22: 483, 1890.
- Ambar de Egypto:—Argentine, Fawcett, 1916. = Java 105 P. O. J.
- Ancha:—South Africa, from Formosa, Choles, 1913.
- Andjing:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896; Teboe Andong, Queensland, from Java, 1878, Easterby.
- Ani:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia, Lavignac, The Sugar Cane 2: 674, 1870.
- Annamite:—Queensland, from Singapore, 1880, Easterby.
- Anson:—Mauritius, from Penang, Horne, 1869.
- Anyagyan:—Burna, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 78, 1893.
- Applewhaites Seedling:—Barbados, Rept. 1905-7: 23, 1908.

- Arabora:—Queensland, from New Guinea, 1895, Easterby.
- Ardjoeopo:—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869; Queensland from Java, 1874, Easterby; Java, 1896, Wakker, Geerligs, Soltwedel, Fig. 5. The plate represents a medium stout, long-jointed, green cane somewhat yellow by exposure, marked with lines on upper part of internode, slightly staggared; buds ovate.
- Aripibu:—Brazil, Gorkum 29, 1915; Aripibu Verde, Pernambuco, Bull. 3. An indigenous yellow-striped cane.
- Ariva:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1869, Sagot 347, 1893.
- Armstrong:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman. Purple, then dark claret, covered with bloom. This name does not appear elsewhere.
- Arolam:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347, 1893.
- Arundo Sacharifera:—Rumphius Herb., Amboinensis 5:186, 1747. A pre-Linnaean scientific name for sugar cane. = *Saccharum officinarum L.*
- Asamiga puri:—Assam, Stack, 1883, Watts' Diet. 6(2):62, 1893.
- Ashy Mauritius:—India, Barber, Studies 2; Mysore Agri. Calendar, 1915.
- Assep (or Woelong):—Java, Krazenbrink, The Sugar Cane 2:192, 1870; Mauritius, from Java, Horne 1869; Queensland, from Java, 1878, Easterby. Woelong is considered by Gonsalves as a synonym of Black Cheribon.
- Assoe:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Atjeh:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Australian Creole:—Australia, Erwin F. Smith, Bacteria & C. 3:69, 1914. Said by Tryon to resemble Meera and to resist Gum Disease. Meera is usually considered as a synonym of Black Cheribon, but the Cheribon canes are all more or less subject to Gum Disease.
- Avae:—Society Islands, Cruzent, 1860; Tahiti, Bennett. The Sugar Cane 6:593, 1874.
- Aveha:—South Africa, from Formosa, Choles.
- Aver:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Awie (also spelled Awi):—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker 1896; Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Awoe de Pasoeroean:—Java, Krajenbrink, The Sugar Cane 2:192, 1870.
- Awoe de Teloek Djambie:—Java, Krajenbrink, The Sugar Cane 2:192, 1870.
- Ayoena:—Mauritius, The Sugar Cane 2:223, 1870. Presumably from Java since it is called Teboe Ayoena.
- B.:—(As initial with numbers) = Barbados Seedling. The long list of seedlings produced by Bovel in Barbados some of which are extensively cultivated in all parts of the world. A second series of B numbers seems to have been started (see Rept. 1915-17:62, 1917). B following a number indicates a seedling produced in Java by Brúcius.

- Ba:—(As initial with number) = Another series of Barbados Seedlings. See Rept. 1907-9:46, 1910. No explanation of this Ba series has been found. These numbers run into several thousand.
- Badilla:—(Also spelled Badila) Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 15, 1896, Maxwell, Easterby; Barbados Rept. 1911, Trinidad, Williams, Bull. 18:72, 1919. (desc).
- Badouka:—Cent. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):69, 1893.
- Bagelen:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Bagi:—Assam, Stack, 1883, Watts' Dict. 6(2):62, 1893.
- Bahmani:—Bombay, Watts' Dict. 6(2):73, 1893.
- Bahr:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):70, 1893; also Bharar, p. 71.
- Baidaa:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Bajam:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Bakhra:—United Prov. India, Barber, Studies 3; Bakri, Watts' Dict. 6(2):62, 1893.
- Bali Soerat:—Java, Oost-Java Med. 9:19.
- Bambóo:—(Also written Bamboe, Bambou and Bambú) A name widely but somewhat loosely applied in sugar-cane literature. It is usually supposed to apply to an erect green cane with enlarged nodes. Deerr identifies it with the Kulloa of India. Bamboo I. & III = Meligeli, Harrison and Jenman. Bamboo II = Bourbon, Harrison & Jenman. Rose Bamboo, Hawaii = Cristalina, Deerr.
- Bambou Blanc:—Mauritius, Boname, 1895.
- Bambou de Cera:—Brazil, The Sugar Cane 22:483, 1890.
- Bambou Jaune:—Reunion, Colson, 1905.
- Bamboe Poetih:—Java, from Fiji, Wakker, 1896.
- Bambou Rayée:—Mauritius, Boname, 1895; New South Wales, Int. Sugar Journ. 1:506, 1899.
- Bambú Rosada:—Porto Rico, Stahl, 1880; Bambou Rosée, Reunion, Colson, 1905.
- Bambú Rosada de Rayas Moradas:—Porto Rico, Stahl, 1880.
- Bambou Rouge:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1902, Easterby.
- Bambú de Tabandí:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. In later publications = Kavengire [Uba].
- Banjermassing:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Banjermassing Hitam (or Item):—Java, Wilbrink & Ledebour, Med. 6:86, 1911 = Borneo, Harriveld, Med. 15:1597, 1917.
- Banjermassing Poetih:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Bangadya:—Bombay, Watts' Dict. 6(2):73, 1893; Knight Bull. 61, 1914. As Bangdia, Watts' Dict. 6(2):75, when according to Ozanne's classification it includes, Kabara, Bharal, Bhonga, Rambali, Ramurasadali, Rudraganthy and Dhamne.
- Bangla:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):67, 1893.
- Bangsa:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):57, 1893; Java, from Bovenlanden, Wakker, 1896.

- Banka:—Java, Med. 25:1; Banka Groen, Banka Rottan, Banka Soerat and Banka Wit, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Bansa:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):60, 1893; Taylor, Sabour, 1913; Woodhouse, Mem. 7(2), 1915.
- Bansbarra:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):70, 1893.
- Bansi:—Bombay, Barber, Studies 3.
- Banteng:—(Also written Banting) Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Bantong:—Mauritius, Horne, 1869. (Written Teboe Bantong so presumably from Java.)
- Bantool:—Java, Harriveld, Med. 15:1597, 1917.
- Baraukha:—India, United Prov. Barber, Studies 3: Sabour, Taylor 1913; Woodhouse, Mem. 7(2). 1915. [See Barookh and Baraukha.]
- Barbados:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman = Po-a-ole. [= Cavengirie.]
- Barbados Native:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman = Creole.
- Barha:—North India, Barnes.
- Barhai:—North India, Barnes.
- Barik Pandparu:—Bombay, Knight, Bull. 61, 1914. A soft white cane.
- Barkley:—Jamaica, Bull. 2, Bull. 4, 1897, introduced from Mauritius 1882, Sir D. Morris. This name does not appear in the Mauritius lists. It seems to be confined to Jamaica.
- Barli:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):71, 1893.
- Barookh:—Java, from English India, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893; Van Derventer, Handb. 5:141, brought by Kobus in 1890. See Baraukha.
- Barotamic:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia, Cavignac, Horne, 1869.
- Baroukha:—India, Barber, Studies 2. See Baraukha.
- Baruka (also Barukka):—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):60, 1893; Papers-Sugar-Brit. India 3d. ap:35, 1822. See Baraukha.
- Bas:—Bombay, India, Knight, 1914. A soft ash-colored cane.
- Basin:—Bengal, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):60.
- Bastard Cane:—Georgia, U. S. A., Yoder, Bull. 486. Local name given to a green bud sport from Ribbon. = Crystalina.
- Batavian:—A name occurring widely in the literature; usually used in the same sense as Cheribon and including the Purple, the Striped and Crystalina. Mentioned by MacFadyen in Jamaica, by Porter, and by Wray. Transparent is often used in the same sense.
- Bati:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Batjan:—Java, Van Derventer, Kobus. Seems to be used in same sense as Batavian. Batjan Groen, Soerat and Keong are mentioned.
- Batoe:—Queensland, from New Guinea, 1895, Easterby. Maxwell: Java Kobus.
- Batoeng:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896; Soltwedel, Fig. 4. Plate shows a stout, greenish cane with a slight reddish flush, much darkened by sooty mould; nodes oblique, slightly constricted; somewhat staggared; buds rather large, suborbicular.

- Batramic:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
- Batramie:—Jamaica, Bull. 2, introduced from Mauritius in 1882, D. Morris. Another new name for some old cane.
- Batse Purple:—N. S. Wales, Int. Sug. Journ. 1: 506, 1899.
- Behar:—North India, Barnes.
- Beija Flor:—Pernambuco, Brazil, Bull. 3. Striped.
- Belang:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker 1896.
- Beledi:—Louisiana, from British India, Agee.
- Belnoet:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Belonguet:—Mauritius, 1850. Also written Bellouguet, Beloguet, Belugué, etc. The name originated in Mauritius from a plantation of that name. It is simply the Black Cheribon. = Taboe Batavia (Wray), = To Ute, Society Islands (Diard). Other red canes have been confused under this name. Some of the Australian references clearly do not belong here. Belugué Blanco, Rayado and Rojo, Porto Rico, Stahl, are all used as synonyms for Salangore Blanco, Rayada and Rojo. The two latter probably refer to the Cheribon Canes. [See Canne Belouguet.]
- Benaresia Nepali:—India, Sabour, Taylor; Woodhouse, Mem. 7(2), 1915. A thick cane closely related to and possibly identical with Shamshara.
- Bengal, or Bombay:—Assam, Stack 1883, Watts' Dict. 6(2). Bengal, from Calcutta, Porto Rico, López Tuero, 1895.
- Bengkoeloe:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Beraran:—Java, from Borneo, Geerligs, Med. West Java 27.
- Besi:—Java, Med. Oost, Java, 11: 30.
- Betakali of Dumraon:—North India, Barnes.
- Bete Bete:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1893. See Canne Malabar. [Perhaps = Striped Cheribon.]
- Betong:—Java, from Bovenlanden, Wakker, 1896.
- Betta:—Bombay, Knight. See Khadya.
- B. F.:—As initials with numbers. = Beija Flor, Pernambuco, Brazil, Bull. 3., da Estacao Exp. de Canna de Assucar.
- B. H.:—As initial with numbers. = Barbados hybrid, used for hybrid seedlings of known parentage by Bovel in Barbados. B. H. 10(12) is now extensively planted there.
- Bhabeli, or Kamrange:—Assam, Stack, 1883, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 62.
- Bhanisiawarchota:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 71.
- Bharal:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 72.
- Bhoronga:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60.
- Bhunli:—Bengal, India, Chapman, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60.
- Bhuri:—Sabour, India, Taylor; Woodhouse, Mem. 7(2). See Bom-bay.
- Bhurli:—India, Shahabad, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60. Java, from English India, Kobus.
- Bhurree:—Cent. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 69. See Bhuri.
- Big Bellaint:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby. [Probably a corruption of Belouguet.]

- Big Elephant:—Queensland, McDonald, The Sugar Cane 14: 423, 1882. (See Elephant.)
- Big Ribbon:—Queensland, from Caledonia (Caldwell), = Caledonia Ribbon, J. Davidson, 1880. Introduced from Honolulu 1895, Easterby. = Striped Tanna, Deerr.
- Big Tanna:—Mauritius, 1892, Walters; Reunion, Colson, 1893. Barbados, Rept. 1917-19: 60. (See Tanna.)
- Big Tanna Rayée:—Queensland from Mauritius 1901, Easterby. [= Striped Tanna.]
- Big Yellow:—Queensland, 1880, J. Davidson, disc. [Seems to = Yellow Caledonia.] McDonald, 1882, writes Big Yellow or Caledonian Ribbon. Easterby reports Big Yellow as a sport of Big Ribbon.
- Bile:—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 73; Bily, Madras Watts' Dict. 6(2): 76.
- Billiton:—Java, Kuijper, Med. 7: 814, 1917.
- Bily-Cabo:—India, Papers—Sugar, &c., 3d. Ap. 17, 1882. [See Bile.]
- Bira:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Bird:—Louisiana, Stubbs. A light-purple bud sport [from striped Cheribon]. Queensland, from Louisiana, 1905, Easterby.
- Bittong Beraboo:—Salangor, Wray, Deerr.
- Black Borneo:—Schwarze Borneorohr. = Tebu Item, Borneo. Kugler: 141.
- Black Cane:—Jamaica, MacFadyen; N. S. Wales [= Black Cheribon], Java, Goncalves, = Teboe Woeloeng, Teboe Item, Teboe Moujet, and Canne Violette of Humbolt & Bonpland in part. [= Black Cheribon]. Brazil, = Black Tanna? Deerr. Pernambuco, Brazil, = Port Mackay, Int. Sug. Jour. 1: 378, 1899 [Cavengirie].
- Black Cane of Jamaica:—Argentina = Morada [= Black Cheribon].
- Black Cane of New Caledonia:—Mauritius, 1869 Horne. [= Black Tanna?]
- Black Cheribon:—Schwarze oder Cheribonrohr, = Gonsalves, Zwart riet, Tebu itam, (Tmoujut?), Tebu Tjeribon, Canne Violette, Kruger. = Belouquet, Black Java, Dark Bamboo, Diard, Goncalves, Meera, Moores Purple, Purple Bamboo, Purple Mauritius, Purple Violet, Queensland Creole, Tabor numa, Tebbo Etam, Deerr. [= Louisiana Purple.]
- Black Creole:—Jamaica, West Ind. Bull. 6: 329, 1906 [= Black Cheribon].
- Black Fiji:—Queensland, from Mauritius. 1878, Easterby.
- Black Issacs:—N. S. Wales, Int. Sugar Jour. 1: 506, 1899.
- Black Java:—Usually considered to = Black Cheribon but in Mauritius Boname (Rept. 1896) notes two different canes under this name, one resembling Otamite and the other Port Mackay [= Cavengirie]. In Queensland Davidson, 1880, makes it = Chicacea from Queensland Bot. Gar., Mapeu from Mauritius, Mma Cane from New Caledonia (Caldwell) and Tibhou Etam from Batavia (Wray). He describes it as having "cane itch strong," which

- of course throws his cane out of Black Cheribon, which has glabrous leaf sheaths.
- Black Manila :—See Inalmon.
- Black Nepaul :—Mentioned by Wray.
- Black Ribbon :—Jamaica, see Mam Blam.
- Black Tanna :—Queensland, from Mauritius 1878, Easterby. A local sport from siriped Tanna, Mauritius Dept. Agr. Bull. 2:5, 1916. Has no synonyms, Deerr and Eckert Hawaii Bull. 26:16, 1908.
- Blackman's Seedling :—Barbados. See Sealeys Seedling.
- Blambidjie :—Java from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Blanca de Otaheite :—Louisiana, Stubbs, [= Otaheite = Caña Blanca].
- Blonga :—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 74.
- Blorek :—East Java, Med. 11: 29.
- Blue :—Crystalina, Deerr.
- Blue Ribbon :—Tortola, Virgin Isl. B. W. I. Rept. Imp. Dept. 1817-18: 3. This seems to be a local variety.
- B. N. II. :—Barbados, as initials with numbers means natural hybrids from "checker board" plantings.
- Boadilla :—Mauritius, from Australia, Bull. 22: 32, 1910, [a miss-print for Badilla].
- Bodi :—North India, Barnes.
- Boeloeh Balik :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
- Boeloeh Gading :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
- Boeloer :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Boeloer Koering :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Boiepe :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot: 348.
- Boinliona :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot: 346.
- Bois Rouge :—Mauritius, from New Caledonia about 1870, Dept. Agr. Bull. 2: 11, 1916; Demorara, = Bouronappa, Harrison and Jemman; Queensland, Maxwell, Easterby; Porto Rico, = Palo Rojo, Stahl, 1880; Brazil, = Vernehila, Deerr; Argentina, from Brazil, Zerban.
- Bois Rouge Blond :—Porto Rico, Stahl, 1880; Reunion, Sagot: 330. 1893.
- Bombay :—Bengal and Assam; not known under this name in Bombay; a red cane probably from Mauritius, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 76. Sabour, India, Taylor. = Red Bombay, = Bhuri, Woodhouse.
- Bonsi :—Cent. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 69.
- Bontha :—Louisiana, from British India, Agee.
- Borbon :—[See Bourbon] Porto Rico, Stahl, López Tuero. Both consider it as distinct from Otaheite.
- Borneo :—Mauritius, Boname, 1895; Java, Van Derwinter, 1915. = Bandjarmassin Item. Queensland from Mauritius 1902, Easterby. Argentine, from Brazil. = Tebu Merah Borneo, (Kruiger)? Zerban.
- Borneo Idjo :—Java, Med. 6, 1893, Kobus.
- Borneo Itam :—Java, Med. 6, 1893, Kobus.
- Borneo Rouge :—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.

Borneo Soerat:—Java, Med. 6, 1893, Kobus.

Borou:—Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby.

Bote:—Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby.

Bouranappa:—Jamaica. See Bouronappa.

Bourbon:—As usually used = Otaheite (which see for synonyms).

Louisiana, Fleischman, 1848, = Black Cheribon [Louisiana Purple]; the colored plate is unmistakable. Louisiana, Stubbs = White Cheribon [Crystalina]. Trinidad, Hart suggests there are several yellow varieties included under this name. Australia, from Queensland, not Bourbon of W. Indies; right name is Bamboo, Melmouth Hall, 1873. Queensland, 1880, Davidson says = Taboe Leeut of Singapore, Taboe Otaheite of Java. Green & Yellow of Mauritius, but adds "Cane itch none"; evidently some other cane. Egypt, Tiemann writes: "This red cane apparently springs from the Bourbon or else is identical with it"? Java, a red cane, not the Bourbon of W. Indies, Deerr. Argentine, introduced from Brazil, seems distinct from Bourbon of W. Indies, Zerban.

Bourbon Purple:—So. Africa, from Bourbon? Choles.

Bouron:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Levignac) 1870, Horne.

Bouronappa:—Jamaica, from Mauritius 1882, D. Morris. Demorara, = Bois Rouge, Harrison and Jenman.

Bouron Vapoa:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac) 1870, Horne.

Bourow:—Jamaica, introduced from Mauritius 1882, D. Morris. = Bois Rouge?, Bowery Bull. 4: 227, 1897. [See Bouron.]

Branche Blanche:—Java, from Mauritius, Wakker, 1896; Soltwedel, Fig. 25, represents a medium stout claret-red cane with bronze stripe; the text says leaves often show white striping. Three canes represented, the center one darker colored and without stripes, buds rather large, ovate triangular. Clearly Cavengirie, though buds are not typical. Soltwedel evidently did not appreciate bud characters and was careless in drawing them.

Branchu Blanche:—Mauritius, a self-colored sport of Branchu Rayee, = Cavengirie, Deerr.

Branchu Rayee:—Mauritius, = Tibboo Soerat Mauritius, Deerr. This seems to be an error since Teboe Soerat Mauritius Soltwedel, Fig. 24, is an entirely distinct cane, quite different from Cavengirie.

Bra-oto:—New Caledonia, (Breslau) 1884, Sagot: 333.

Brate Mie:—New Caledonia, (Breslau) 1884, Sagot: 339.

Brate Pa:—New Caledonia, (Breslau) 1884, Sagot: 339.

Brazilian:—Used by Porter, 1843, for the cane grown in the West Indies before the introduction of the Otaheite, = Creole.

Brea:—Mauritius, Boname, Rept. 1898-9.

Breheret:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris; Demorara, (Spelled Brekeret) Harrison and Jenman; Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896; Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee. The name seems to have originated in Jamaica.

- Brighton Seedlings:—Brighton estate, St. Kitts, 60 seedlings produced and tested, Imp. Dept. Agr. Rept. Leeward Isl. 1916-18:75, 1919.
- Brisbane:—Jamaica, from Mauritius 1882, D. Morris; Louisiana, from Jamaica, Agee. = Green Rose Ribbon, Stubbs, Deerr.
- Bronzeada:—Brazil, = Roxinha, Deerr.
- B-(ruicius):—As initial following Java Seedling numbers indicates seedlings produced by Bruicius. Many of them are crosses with the Red Fiji, which resists Sereh.
- Brown Pink:—Queensland, from Bot. Gar. (Spiller), Davidson, 1880. “Itch plentiful.”
- B. S. F.:—Barbados, as initials with seedling numbers means “bagged and self-fertilized.” Rept. 1908-10:31, 1911.
- Bundaberg:—Queensland, = D 1135. Easterby.
- Bundy:—or Pahidhra, Bombay, Watts’ Dict. 6(2):73.
- Burk:—Barbados; a chance seedling, named for the overseer who discovered it. Bovell, West Ind. Bull. 2:25, 1901. Demorara, Harrison and Jenman. = Crystalina, Deerr.
- Burra Chunnee:—India, United Prov. Barber Studies 3. [= Chunnee.]
- Buxaria:—India, Taylor, Woodhouse.
- Caanan:—Jamaica, Sug. Exp. Rept. 1905:54, 1896.
- Cadjoolee:—India, Papers—Sugar, &c., 1822; a thick purple cane mentioned under date of 1792, with a poor-colored plate. Said to be the best cane grown there and that people from West Indies do not know it.
- Calaneana:—Porto Rico, = Imperial del Brazil, Stahl, 1880. [= Green Ribbon.]
- Caledonia:—Louisiana, from Demorara, Agee. 1911.
- Caledonian Queen:—Trinidad; provisional name proposed by Mr. Purdie, 1879. No mention of origin. The first importations into Trinidad seem to have been by number and names were applied later according to fancy. Jamaica Bull. 4:227, 1897, = Java, = Hope, = White Elephant. Barbados Rept. 1905-7, Louisiana, from Demorara, Agee. Demorara = White Transparent Harrison and Jenman.
- Caledonian Rayée:—Guadaloupe, recently introduced from New Caledonia, Boname, 1888. Mauritius and Reunion, from New Caledonia. Sagot: 328, 1893. [= Striped Tanna.]
- Calvacante:—Brazil, = Manteiga, Deerr.
- Camfia:—Amboina, Rumphius, a native name for sugar cane.
- Canaan Cane:—Jamaica, Rept. 3:84, 1911. [See Caanan.]
- Caña Blanca:—Porto Rico, Stahl, López Tuero. The common Spanish-American name for Otaheite.
- Caña de India:—Argentine. See Otaheite.
- Caña Morada:—Negros, Philippines, Walker. The common Spanish-American name for Black Cheribon.
- Caña Negra:—Porto Rico, a popular name for the dark, self-colored variant of Cavengerie. Negros, Philippines, Wakker. Seems to be used for the purple-leaved red cane, = Djamprik.

- Caña Roja de Borbón:—Porto Rico, López Tuero. See Crystalina.
- Caña Veteada:—Mexico, Fernández del Castro. [= Rayada.]
- Caña Violeta de Batavia:—Mexico, Fernández del Castro; also called Habanera. Leave *ara* purplish. [= Djamprik.]
- Canna da Terra:—Brazil, = Crioula [Creole], Moreira, 1876.
- Canna de S. Juliao:—Brazil, Moreira, 1876.
- Canna do Governo:—Sao Paulo, Brazil, Sawyer, 1908.
- Canna Escocia S. Simao:—Sao Paulo, Brazil, Sawyer, 1908.
- Canna Maca:—Sao Paulo, Brazil, Sawyer, 1908.
- Canna Mestica:—Sao Paulo, Brazil, Sawyer, 1908.
- Canna Molle:—Brazil, Moreira, 1876.
- Canna Rosa:—Sao Paulo, Brazil, Sawyer, 1908.
- Canne Bambou:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863. From the long description this seems to = Crystalina. It is probably the source from which came the name Rose Bamboo used for this variety in Hawaii.
- Canne Beloujet:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863. Three numbers are described under this name. No. 1 = Canne Rouge (of Bourbon), the Purple Violet or Large Black Java (of Wray), *Saccharium violaceum* Tussac. This probably = Black Cheribon. No. 2 is named *Sac. Violaceum var. purpureum*, and No. 3 is *Sac. Violac. var spadeceum*. [See Beloujet.]
- Canne Blanche:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, = Canne Jaune (Maurice)
- Canne de Batavia (Reunion), Taboe Otaheite (Java), *Sac. officinarum* var. *elongatum*. [Evidently = Otaheite.]
- Canne Blanche de Tahiti:—Sagot: 324, 1893, = To Uouo, is To Vaihi. Canne de Sandwich. Greatly resembles the last [Canne Jaune de Tahiti], but is less juicy, this cane is richest in Crystalizable sugar of all known varieties. [Sagot evidently thinks more than one cane is included under the name Otaheite.]
- Canne Blanche de Otaiti:—Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888, = Canne de Batavia (Reunion), Canne Jaune (Maurice), Canne Bourbon or d'Otaiti, (India, Antilles &c.) [as here used = Otaheite].
- Canne Bonne Blanche:—Jamaica, Tussac 1808, green shaded with violet, the agent at Hope plantation is propagating it as rich in sugar. [Doubtless = Crystalina.]
- Canne Crieole:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, = Canne du Pays (Maurice) Canne Blanche du Pays (Bourbon). *Sac. Violaceum* var. *Album*. [= Creole.]
- Canne de Batavia:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, = Otaheite; Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888 = Canne Violetta. [= Black Cheribon.]
- Canne de Graine:—Mauritius, Boname, 1895. [See Graine Blanche and Graine Rouge.]
- Canne de Rurutu:—Sagot: 329, 1893, = To Rurutu (Rurutu), To Rutu (Tahiti).
- Canne de Salangore:—See Salangor.
- Canne d'Egypte:—Reunion, Colson, 1905.
- Canne d'Otaite rubanée:—Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888; the kind most planted in Mauritius and Reunion, probably Canne Guingham or Canne d'Otaité Rayée. [= Striped Cheribon?.]

- Canne Diard Rayée:—Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888, [= Striped Cheribon].
- Canne Diard Rose:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, [= Crystalina?].
- Canne Diard Verte:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, [= Crystalina?].
- Canne Grosse Verte de Tahiti:—Sagot: 324, 1893, = To Trimotu.
“Has much cane itch; rich in sugar.”
- Canne Guingham:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, = Canne Maillard.
- Canne Violette (Maurice et Bourbon), Red Ribbon of Batavia (Wray), Taboe Soerat (Java), *Sac. officinarum* var. *villatum*. According to Deerr this = Striped Tanna, but there is much confusion in the literature between Striped Tanna and Striped Cheribon.
- Canne Imperial:—Mauritius, from Brazil, 1869. Horne. [= Green Ribbon.]
- Canne Jaune:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, = Otaheite.
- Canne Jaune de Tabiti:—Sagot: 334, 1893, = To Avae, Tebbou Otaheiti (Java). He designates the following as sub varieties: Tebbou Njamplong (Java), Caña Solera (New Granada), Canne de Cayenne (Brazil), Canne de Bourbon or d’Otaheiti (des Antilles), Canne Jaune (Mauritius) [= Otaheite.]
- Canne Jaune de Taiti:—Jamaica, Tussac, 1808, with colored plate 25, fig. 2. [= Otaheite.]
- Canne Malabar:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, = Bete Bete. Malabar is usually given as a synonym for Yellow Caledonia. Here it is used for a striped cane, probably striped Cheribon.
- Canne Martinique:—Mauritius, from Reunion, 1869, Horne.
- Canne Mazerieux:—Mauritius, from Reunion, 1869, Horne.
- Canne Morte:—Java, Kobus, 1893; from Malacea, Wakker, 1896; = Fiji, Deerr. Immune to Serch and much used by Bruicius as the staminate parent in his crosses.
- Canne Mozambique:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, = Canne Novie (Bourbon), *Sac. violaceum* var. *nigrum*. Has wine-colored leaves; believed to have come from Madagascar but Diard saw it also in Java. [= Djamprik.]
- Canne Panoche:—Louisiana, Diamond, 1886, introduced by La Pice from Java. Much like Crystalina but earlier. [= La Pice = Crystalina.]
- Canne Pinang:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863. See Salangore.
- Canne Noire:—Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888.
- Canne Reine Rouge:—Reunion, Sagot: 330, 1893.
- Canne Ribbon:—Mauritius, from Brazil, 1869, Horne.
- Canne Rocha:—See Salangore, Deerr.
- Canne Rouge:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863. See Canne Beloujuet. [= Black Cheribon.]
- Canne Rouge de Java:—Sagot: 329, = Canne Belonjuet Rouge (Mauritius), Tebbou Rood (Batavia), Tebbou Japparah, Tebbou Merah (Malacea). [= Black Cheribon.]
- Canne Rubinée:—Jamaica, Tussac, 1808, Plate 25, fig. 4. = *Sac. fasciolatum*, called Guingham in Batavia. Sheaths glabrous. [Clearly = Striped Cheribon.]

- Canne Rubinée de Batavia:—Sagot: 327, = Canne Transparente à Rubens, Red Striped Cane, Fausse Canne Guingham, Canne Diard Rayée. [= Striped Cheribon.]
- Canne Rubinée d'Otahiti:—Sagot: 327, = Cane d'Otahiti Rayée, Purple Striped Cane, Otaheite Ribbon, Tebbou Soerat, Canne Guingham, Canne Maillard. Sheaths glabrous. [= Striped Tanna but not clearly distinguished from the above.]
- Canne St. Julien:—Mauritius, from Brazil, 1869, Horne.
- Canne Uba:—Mauritius, from Brazil, 1869, Horne; “a worthless cane.” [= Uba.]
- Canne Verte:—Mauritius, from Brazil, 1869, Horne.
- Canne Violette:—Mauritius, Bouton, 1863, = Canne Guingham [Striped Tanna]; Java, Gonsalves, = Black Cheribon.
- Canne Violette de Batavia:—Sagot: 328, = Canne Purpure, Tebbou Moujet (Cheribon), Tebboe Assee or Woelong (Krawang), Tebbou Itam (Straights settlements), Purple Violet (India and Louisiana), Black Imperial (Jamaica), Canne d'Otaheite (Bourbon, Mauritius), To Ute (Tahiti, imported). [= Black Cheribon.]
- Cannhina:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. [= See Cayanhhina.]
- Canninha:—Sao Paulo, Brazil, Sawyer, 1908.
- Canteng:—Queensland, from Java 1874, Easterby.
- Cappor:—Tebbo Cappor, Wray, Queensland, from Java, 1878, Easterby. = Salangore Deerr.
- Carandali:—Porto Rico, Stahl, 1880, López Tuero, = Imperial del Brazil. (See Calancana). [= Green Ribbon.]
- Caricabo:—India, Papers—Sugar, 3d Ap. 114, 1822. A black cane. Madras, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 76.
- Carp:—Java, used with numbers, Ledeboer, Med. 4: 452, 1917.
- Castle:—Barbados, Nos. 1 and 2 are given. Rept. 198-10: 50, 1911.
- Cavalcanti:—Brazil Gorkum, 1915. [See Calvacante.]
- Cavengirie:—Porto Rico, Stahl 1880, from New Caledonia, also spelled Seavengirie and Covengerie, López Tuero. Hawaii, = Altamattié and Po-a-ole (Stubbs), Port MacKay (in Mauritius, not Java), Bullock Heart (Hawaii), Louzier (Brazil not Mauritius), Cheribon (Queensland, not Java), Cavengerie or Seavenger in Mauritius is distinct, Deerr and Eckert. Argentine, probably = Morada del Brazil. Louzier da Maurice, Kissman, Roxa Osema da Sao Simao, Zerban, Rev. 1: 29, 1910. Java = Branche Blanche of Soltwedel. Queensland = Cheribon: the unstriped form, = Cutamottee, from New Caledonia Davidson, = Otamite, Easterby (but probably not of Mauritius). [Not Kavangire, Brazil, Argentine, Porto Rico.] See Kavarangri, New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, probably the original source of the word.
- Cawnpuri:—North India, Barnes.
- Cayana Seedlings:—Porto Rico, from P. H. Yoder, Cairo, Georgia. Said to have originated at the Cayana Experiment Station, now discontinued.

- Cayanna:—Brazil, Argentine. See Otaheite.
- Cayanna de Sta. Barbara:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban.
- Cayanna Rosa:—Argentine, from Brazil. See Rayada del País, Zerban.
- Cayannhina:—Brazil, Deerr, Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban. [See Cannhina.]
- Cayenne:—= Otaheite, Deerr.
- Cebu Light Purple:—Philippines, Hines, 1915: a native cane.
- Cebu Purple: Argentine, from Philippines, Rev. 9(1): 14, 1916.
- Ceniza:—Porto Rico, Stahl, 1880, = Crystalina. [This name is often used for Crystalina in Eastern Cuba.]
- Ceram:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Cerane Geel:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Cerane Rood:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Cerane Soerat:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Chaire:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 70.
- Chalain:—Mauritius, Dept. Ag. Bull. 2:5, 1916.
- Chalk Cane:—= Salangore; Deerr.
- Chamar:—Mauritius, Duval, = Meera. Queensland, Davidson, Easterby, from Mauritius, = Meera.
- Chan, or Chann:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 66. The Sugar Cane 15: 594 and 644, 1883, (more than one variety seems to be included); Barber, Studies 1, = Katha.
- Chapel Seedling:—Barbados, Rept. 1908–10: 106, 1911.
- Chareri:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 70.
- Charkahiya:—India, Clark & Hadi, Ag. Inst. Pusa Bull. 13, 1908.
- Chelus No. 1:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.
- Chenoma:—Queensland, from New Guinea, 1895, Maxwell, Easterby.
- Cheribon:—Name taken from a district in Java, used to include the three important commercial varieties, Black Cheribon or Morada, Light Cheribon or Crystalina, and Striped Cheribon or Rayada. All of which see for synonyms. When used alone it usually refers to Black Cheribon. Soltwedel, fig. 2, represents a plant of Black Cheribon attacked by Sereh. See Tjeribon. In Australia = Cavengirie in some of its forms, usually the self-colored, unstriped form.
- Cheribon Koening:—Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Cheribon Soerat:—Java, = Striped Cheribon.
- Cherri:—India, Barber, Mem. 8(2), 1916; Mysore Agric. Calendar, 1915.
- Chicacea:—Queensland, Easterby. See Chigaca.
- Chicaga:—Queensland, and Demorara. See Chigaca.
- Chief Branche:—Queensland, from Mauritius 1878, Easterby.
- Chigaca:—New Caledonia, Lavignac, 1870, The Sugar Cane 2: 674; Mauritius, from New Caledonia, 1869, Horne; Java, Wakker, 1896 (as Chijaca); Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman. A red cane. [Seems much like self-colored Cavengirie.] [See Tichigaka.]
- Chimna punda:—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 74.

Chin:—North India, Barnes, United Provinces, Barber, Studies 3.
= Chunnee.

China:—Straits Settlements, Wray, described as a small, very hard, yellow cane, quite distinct from Otaheite. India Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 49, quotes Roxberg and Wray = *Sac. senensis* Roxb. Java, from Malacea, Wakker, 1896. Natal, The Sugar Cane 9 : 322, 1877. Demorara, Harrison and Jenman, China II = Bourbon, Jamaica; cane under this name seems to = Otaheite. Included as a synonym of Otaheite by Deerr.

Chine N(atal):—Mauritius, Boname Rept. 1896, & 1898-9, from Natal.

Chine P(amplemousse):—Mauritius, Boname Rept. 1896 & 1898-i. Considered distinct from the last by Boname; which one = China cannot be determined.

Chinese:—Queensland, Davidson, 1880. = China (Wray), Otaheite (Queensland Bot. Gar.), Creole (West Indies). Davidson's description agrees with that of Wray for China. The "very upright, narrow, pale-green leaves" agree with creole but "cane itch plentiful" shows it cannot be that kind, but a related variety. China or Chinese, therefore is recognized as = to Otaheite of Queenstand not of West Indies, and as distinct from but similar to Creole, the former being hard with cane itch on leaf sheaths, the latter soft, with glabrous sheaths.

Chinkha:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 66.

Chinya:—India, Sabour, Taylor.

Chittan:—India, Barber Studies 2. A striped cane.

Chittuwasun:—Madras, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 76.

Chi-tu:—Nepal, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 66, = Sano-gheura.

Chun:—India, N. W. Prov. Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 62 & 67.

Chunnee:—Java, from English-India, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893. Brought by Kobus in 1890, Van Derwinter Handb. 5 : 141. The male parent used by Kobus in his crosses mentioned under numbers followed by P. O. J. India, Barber, Studies 1, mentions as = Chin. United Provinces Studies 3.

Chyaca:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. [See Chigaea.]

Chynia:—India, Barber, Woodhouse.

Cima:—Queensland, from Java 1874, Easterby.

Cinzenta:—Brazil, Deerr, = Grossona.

Claret Cane:—Jamaica, MacFadyen, see Violet Cane, [= Black Che-ribon], Java, from Malacea, Wakker, 1896.

Cleland Seedling:—Barbados, Rept. 1908-10 : 78, 1911.

Cochin China:—Java, Kobus, 1893.

Coki:—Queensland, from Singapore, 1880, Easterby.

Collyns:—Barbados, Rept. 1905-7 : 23, 1908; Rept. 1908-10 : 17, 1911; Louisiana, Agée, 1911.

Colony:—Demorara, Harrison and Jenman, = Bourbon. [= Otaheite.]

Common Green:—Erwin F. Smith. Bact. 3 : 69. Susceptible to Gum Disease. Georgia, = Otaheite, Yoder.

- Common Red:—Trinidad, Williams, Bull. 18: 74, 1819, == Congo Red
[== Cavengirie].
- Congo Red:—Trinidad. See Common Red.
- Corra Corra:—Queensland 1878, country of origin unknown, Easterby.
- Country Cane:—Jamaica, MacFadyen, 1830, [== Creole]
- Couve (with numbers):—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby. Louisiana, Agee.
- Crede:—Demorara, The Sugar Cane 29: 414, 1897 [a misprint; See Creole].
- Creole:—Florida and Louisiana, Silliman, 1833, Fleishman 1848.
Demorara, Harrison, Queensland, from West Indies, 1878, Easterby. == Brazilian, Porter. == Country Cane, MacFadyen, Jamaica. == Ribbon Cane, Argentina.
- Criolla:—Porto Rico, Stahl, López Tuero. Argentina, Sillib. [== Creole.]
- Criolla Blanca:—Argentine, Fawcett, 1919, == Crystalina.
- Criolla Morada:—Argentine, Fawcett, 1919, == Louisiana Purple, Moreira Egypcia. [== Black Cheribon.]
- Criolla Rayada:—Argentine, Fawcett, 1919, == Louisiana Striped, Egypcia Rayada, Ravanais. [== Striped Cheribon.]
- Crioula:—Brazil, E. F. Smith. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban. [== Creole.]
- Crystalina (also written Cristalina):—The common Latin-American name for Light Cheribon, the most widely planted commercial cane. According to Stubbs == Bourbon from Trinidad, Green from Cuba, Hope (Jamaica), La Pice, Le Sassier, Light Java, Panachee, and Tibboo Merd. According to Deerr == Blue, Burk, Green, Hope, La Pice, La Sassier, Light Java, Mexican Bamboo, Mamuri, Mont Blanc, Naga B, Panachee, Rappoh, Rose Bamboo, Tibboo Merd. White Cheribon, White Transparent, Yellow Singapore and Yellow Violet.
- Cuapa:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris; Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee.
- Cuban:—Frequently met in the literature, usually == Otaheite.
- Cullerah:—India, Papers—Sugar, &c., 1822. Mentioned in 1792 as growing in swampy land.
- Culleroah:—Bamboo, Deerr.
- Cutamotee:—Queensland, Davidson 1880. The description indicates == Cavengirie.
- Cutarrah Red:—Mauritius, from India, 1869, Horne.
- Cutarrah White:—Mauritius, from India, 1869, Horne.
- Cuttayecabo:—India, Papers—Sugar, &c., 1822, Madras, Watts' Dict. 6 (2) : 76.
- Cyana:—Brazil == Cayana. [== Otaheite.]
- D. (as initial with numbers): == Demorara Seedling.
- Dacca Gandari:—Bengal, India, Ag. Inst. Pusa, Bull. 83: 27, 1919.
- Dadap Pasien:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.

- Dama :—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896. The name seems to have originated in Demorara. [See Daura.]
- Daniel Dupont :—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby. Java, from Australia, Wakker, 1896. E. F. Smith, Bact. 3:69, Resists gum disease. = Striped Tanna, Deerr, but considered distinct by Easterby.
- Dantur :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):62.
- Dark-Colored Bamboo :—Hawaii, Eckert, Bull. 10:9, 1905. = Black Cheribon, Deerr.
- Dark Purple (or Red Blouget) :—Australia, from Isle of Bourbon, 1857, Melmonth Hall, The Sugar Cane 6:588. [= Black Cheribon.]
- Dark-Red Striped :—Java from Malacca, Wakker 1896.
- Dark with Red Lines :—Brazil, the Sugar Cane 22:183, 1890. [= Cavigirie].
- D'Aryeli :—Haiti, Tussac 162, 1808.
- Das Kabbu :—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):73.
- Daula :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):66.
- Daura :—Jamaica, from Mauritius 1812, D. Morris. (Is Dama a missprint for this name?)
- Davonboota :—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Deci :—Java, from English India, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893.
- Degehin :—Java, from English India, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893.
- Degenerada de Quissman :—Brazil, Moreira, 1876.
- Delenole :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
- Delon :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
- Demak Idjo Seedlings :—Java, the result of crosses on Black Cheribon made by P. J. Stock in 1903, Jeswit, Med. 5, 1918.
- Demorara :—Meligeli, Harrison & Jenman, = Bamboo I & III. Deerr.
- Desavali :—Madras, India, Int. Sugar Jour. 2:471, 1900.
- Desi :—India, Watt's Dict. 6(2):67.
- Desi Suretha :—North India, Barnes.
- Desivari :—Madras, India, Int. Sug. Jour. 2:469, 1900.
- Devagadi :—Bombay, India, Knight. = Sannabile.
- Dhali Surang Langli :—Assam, Stack, 1883, Watts' Dict. 6(2):62.
- Dhalsunder :—Bengal, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):60. Sabour, Taylor, Woodhouse.
- Dhani :—India, N. W. Provinces, Watts' Dict. 6(2):62.
- Dhaori :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):67.
- Dhau :—India, Barber, Studies 1, 2, 3; North India, Barnes; Watts' Dict. 6(2):67 also as Dowlo.
- Dhahu of Bham :—North India, Barnes.
- Dhahu of Phillaur :—India, Barber, Studies 1.
- Dhahu of Suretha :—North India, Barnes.
- Dhaunr :—India, N. W. Prov. Watts' Dict. 6(2):62.
- Dhaura Kanar :—North India, Barnes.
- Dhaura of Azamgarh :—India, Pusa, Clark & Hadi: North India, Barnes. A thick cane.

- Dhola:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 70.
 Dhor:—India, Cent. Prov. Barber Studies 3.
 Dhori:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 70.
 Dhour:—Java, from English India, Kohus, Med. 48, 1893.
 Dhoura:—North India, Barnes.
 Dhur:—Cent. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 69.
 D. I.:—(As initials with numbers.) See Demak Idjo.
 Diamond:—(With numbers) refers to seedlings grown at the Diamond Plantations, Brit. Guiana.
 Diard:—Mauritius, from Java, 1850, Dept. Ag. Bull. 2:5 & 11, 1916.
 Queensland, from Mauritius 1870, J. Hill, Java, from Malacea, Wakker, 1896. Porto Rico, Stahl, 1880. López Tuero, who notes several kinds of Diard. = Black Cheribon, Deerr. Named for the man who sent these canes from Java to Reunión and Mauritius at the time of the first outbreak of disease. The name seems to be equal to Cheribon and to include the three-color forms.
 Diard Rayée:—= Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
 Diard Rose:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1874, Easterby.
 Dikehan:—India, N. W. Prov., Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 62.
 Divisao:—Pernambuco, Brazil, Bull. 3. = Canna de Beija Flor.
 = Roxa.
 Djamprik:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896. Soltwedel, fig. 16. The plate represents a slender, dark-purple cane with surface cracking; nodes not constructed, cylindrical; buds large ovate. One is developed into a leafy shoot to show the purplish leaves. Argentine, = Venagre de Sao Simao. [= Etam obat.]
 Djandjan:—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
 Djapara:—Java, Vanderventer, Handb. 5:134, 1915. [See Japara.]
 Djawa:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Djoeng Djoeng:—Mauritius, from Java, 1869, Horne, Striped. Queensland, from Java, Davidson, 1880, = Green Ribbon. (Spelled Djioeng Djioeng.) Susceptable to gum disease, E. F. Smith. Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Djogoeng:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Djomba-Coure:—New Caledonia, Breslau 1884, Sagot 332.
 Djong Djong:—Queensland, from Java, Arch. 1. Ap. 1892. [See Djoeng Djoeng.] Java, from Australia, Wakker, 1896.
 Djoombakomay:—Java, from New Caledonia, Wakker, 1896.
 Dogangneni:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 348.
 Dolhu:—Java, from English India, Kohus, Med. 48, 1893.
 Domo:—New Caledonia, Breslau 1884, Sagot 340.
 Don Caetona:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
 Dooma:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Do-omo:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia, Lavignac 1870, Horne.
 Dora Batu:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Dora Kaili:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Dora Kenta:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Dora Lu Lu:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Dora Mai Mai:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.

- Dora Siga:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Dora Tamati:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Dora Vies:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Dora Von Von:—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Douwn Merah:—Java, from Hawaii, Wakker, 1896.
 Dr. Caetano:—Bahia, Brazil. The Sugar Cane 22: 483, 1890. [See Don Caetona.]
 Egg Cane:—Wray. See Tibboo Teeloor.
 Egipcia Ambar:—Argentine, Tucuman Rev. 5. (5): 209, 1914. [See Java 105 P. O. J.]
 Egipcia Morada:—Argentine, Rev. 5, 209, 1914. = Louisiana Purple, Rev. 9: 130. [= Black Cheribon.]
 Egipcia Rayada:—Argentine, Rev. 5: 209, 1914. = Louisiana Striped, Rev. 9: 130. [= Striped Cheribon.]
 Egyptian:—Mauritius (from Egypt), Horne 1869. Jamaica, D. Morris, The Sugar Cane 17: 153, 1885. Dark Purple, adapted for dry regions. Jamaica. Bot. Dept. Bull. 2, from Mauritius in 1882. Striped Green. [Evidently a mixture under this name in Jamaica.]
 Eikur:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 67.
 E. K.:—(As initials with numbers) Java, seedlings made by E. Karthans by crossing Fidji as staminate on Bandjermassin Hetan as mother, Jeswit, Med. 8, 1917.
 Fkar:—India, Diet. 6(2): 66. Barber, Studies 2 & 3. Also The Sugar Cane. 15: 594 & 644. 1883
 Elephant:—Annam, Cochinchina, = Mia Voi, The Sugar Cane 11, 118, 1869. Mysore, Ag. Cal. 1915. Hawaii, Deerr & Eckert. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman Demorara, from Jamaica, Harrison & Jenman, noted as quite distinct from true Elephant. Jamaica, Jamaica Bot. Bull. 2. Guadalupe, The Sugar Cane 4: 274 & 605, 1872. Queensland, from Mauritius 1878, Easterby. = Teboe Gladjah, Deerr.
 Elephante:—Porto Rico, López Tuero = Gigante.
 Ensertada, or Junction:—Brazil, The Sugar Cane 25: 187, 1893. [A supposed graft-hybrid.]
 Envernizada:—Brazil, = Manteiga, Deerr.
 Escambine:—(With numbers) Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby. [See Iscambine.]
 Escossia Sao Simao:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban 1910.
 Esimbic:—Louisiana, from Jamaica, Agee. [See Tsimbic.]
 Espanola:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. [= Creole.]
 Etam (Tibboo Etam):—Straights Settlements Wray. Queensland, from Batavia, 1878, Easterby. = Black Cheribon Deerr. The word Etam, Etem, Hetem or Hetam as it is variously spelled a Malay word meaning black, occurs in many cane names.
 Etam Obat:—= Medicine Cane, Wray, leaves purple. [= Djamprik.]
 F:—(As initial following numbers) Java = Fabri, Ledebour. Med. 4: 452, 1917.

- F. A. C. C.:—(As initials with numbers) Barbados, Rept. 1917–19: 60, 1919. No explanation.
- Fairy mead:—Queensland, Easterby = D 1135.
- Fary-Ahomber:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. in 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Andrafaw:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Androwfaw Mayna:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Baymayvow:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Boubaya:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Carang:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Corowh:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Feesweet:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Maeritee:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Mang-Indavalan:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- Fary-Voulon:—Madagascar, sent to Mauritius Bot. Gar. 1813–16, Thompson. See Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 41–8.
- F. C.:—(As initials with numbers) Porto Rico, = Fajardo Central Seedlings.
- Ferrea:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. = Cavengirie, Deerr.
- Fiambo:—Mauritius, Rept. 1896. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. [See Tsiambo.]
- Fiji:—Java, (also spelled Fidji and Fidsjī) = Canne Mort, immune to Sereh. Used by Bruieus and others in making crosses. Frequently mentioned, especially in Java literature.
- Fiji B.:—India, Barber, Studies 2.
- Fiji Bamboe:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Fiji Geel:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Fiji Geel Gestreipt:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Fiji Koenig:—Java, Moquette, Arch. 6: 301, 1898. = Canne Mort.
- Fiji Rayée:—Mauritius. Boname Rept. 1895, 1896; badly attacked by Gum Disease, 1898–9.
- Fiji Ribbon:—Australia, Melmouth Hall, The Sugar Cane 6: 588, 1874.
- Fiji Zwart Gestreipt:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Fistula de Sao Simao:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban 1910. See Morada del País [Black Cheribon].
- F. J. C.:—(Initials with numbers) Barbados, Rept. 1917–19; 60, 1919.
- Flor de Brazil:—Brazil, Gorkum, 1915.
- Flor de Cuba:—Brazil, = Manteiga, Deerr.

- Formosa :—Philippines, Agr. Rev. 6: 618, 1913.
 Foster's Seedling :—Trinidad, Bull. 18, 73, 1919.
 Fotiogo :—Mauritius, Boname, Rept. 1895. Agr. Bull. 2: 5, 1916.
 Introduced from New Caledonia about 1870. So. Africa, from Mauritius, Choles.
 Fraser :—Mauritius, Boname Rept. 1898—9.
 Frijoe :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker 1896, West-Java Geerligs Med. 27.
 Frost Resister :—Australia, Easterby, = D 1135.
 Fudburi :—Bombay, India, Knight.
 Función :—Bahía, Brazil, The Sugar Cane 22: 83, 1890.
 Gabrasdali :—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 73.
 Gadenadebou :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
 Gading :—Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Gadjah :—Java, from Java, Malacca, Wakker, 1896. Soltwedel, fig. 7. This represents a stout green cane much blackened by Sooty Mould; internodes medium short, enlarged above, not staggard; nodes prominent; buds ovate, divergent. = Elephant. Deerr.
 Gadmghetoel :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
 Gagak :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896; Kobus, 1893.
 Galaga :—(With numbers) Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.
 Galaga C :—Mauritius Boname, Rept. 1895, 1898—9.
 Galaga M :—Mauritius Boname, Rept. 1895, 1898—9.
 Galengoeng :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Galogo C :—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1902, Easterby, Maxwell Rept. 1903—4. [See Galaga.]
 Ganda Cheni :—Mysore, Barber Studies 3.
 Ganna :—India, a class name, S. M. Nadi, Deerr. Includes Uba, Barber. Int. Sug. Jour. Jan. 1918.
 Garei :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Garig :—Queensland, from Louisiana, 1895, Easterby. Louisiana Stubbs; a dark-striped bud sport.
 Gawar :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
 G. C. :—(As initials with number) Porto Rico = Seedlings grown at Guánica Centrale. Barbados, Rept. 1911—13: 57, 1913, doubtless also refers to these Guánica Seedlings.
 Gee Gow :—Hawaii, Eckert. Bull. 10: 7, 1905.
 Geel :—Java, from Manila, Wakker, 1896.
 Geel Duitsch N. Guinea :—Java, Welbrink & Ledebroer, Med. 6: 86. Harreveld, Med. 12; 1745, 1918.
 Geel Gestreipt Batjan :—Java, Welbrink & Ledebroer, Med. 6: 86, 1911.
 Geel Muntok :—Java, Harreveld, Med. 13: 216, 1918.
 Geel Paramaribo :—Java, Geerligs, Med. West-Java 27.
 Geel Shamshara :—Java, from Calcutta, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893.
 Gending Soerat :—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Geolo Mila :—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.
 Gestreipt Cheribon :—Java, Wilbrink & Ledebroer, Med. 6: 86, 1911. [See Striped Cheribon.]

- Gestreipt Fidji:—Java, Geerligs, West Java, Med. 27.
- Gestreipt Mappoe:—Java, Geerligs, West Java, Med. 27.
- Gestreipt Muntok:—Java, Harreveld, Med. 13: 216, 1918.
- Gestreipt Preanger:—Java Harreveld; Van Derventer, Handb. 5: 145, 1915.
- Gigante:—Porto Rico Stahl, 1880; López Tuero, = Elefante.
- Gingham:—Mauritius, Queensland. [See Guingham.]
- Gingila:—Queensland, Easterby. A supposed graft-cross between Mauritius Guingham and Badilla.
- Gingor:—Queensland, Easterby. A supposed graft-cross between Mauritius Guingham and Goru.
- Gingraya:—Queensland, Easterby. A supposed graft cross between Mauritius Guingham and Oraya.
- Glagah:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896. Teboe Glagah, Soltwedel, fig. 27. The plate represents a very slender, grass-like, green cane, the wild *Sac spontaneum* of Java. Immune to Sereh, E. F. Smith Bact. 3: 76.
- Glonggong:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896. Teboe Glonggong, Soltwedel, fig. 26. The plate represents a slender green, reed-like cane with only one row of rudimentary roots. = *Sac. Solt-wedeli* Kobus. Arch. 1: 17, 1893. Immune to Sereh, E. F. Smith, Bact. 3: 76.
- Gloreal:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.
- Goat Shank:—Jamaica. See Selangore.
- Goela:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896. Teboe Goela, Soltwedel, fig. 1. This plate represents an entire hill of cane, so detail is not given. It is a dark, reddish-purple, upright cane resembling Cavengirie. It is suggested in the text that it may be the same as Teboe Gagak.
- Gogari:—Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 8a, Maxwell, Easterby, Deerr.
- Goi Goi:—Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 42, Easterby. Called Palmyra in Mackay district. Introduced in 1896.
- Goja:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Gold Dust:—So. Africa, Choles. [See Polvo de Oro.]
- Gondang:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Gonzalves:—Java, = Black Cheribon, Deerr.
- Gorn:—Barbados, Rept. 1910–12: 101. [See Goru.]
- Goru:—Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 24, 1896, Easterby.
- Goru Bunu Bunana:—Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 24b, Easterby, Maxwell. Mauritius, from Queensland, Bull. 22 1910.
- Goru Possi Possana:—Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 24, Maxwell, Easterby, Deerr. Mauritius, from Queensland, Bull. 22, 1910.
- Goru Scela Scelana:—Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 24A, Maxwell, Deerr. Mauritius, from Queensland, Bull. 22, 1910.
- Governo de Sao Simao:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Governor:—Jamaica, Sug. Sta. Rept. 2: 62, 1908.
- Governor Lees:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
- Graine Ch. Blanche:—Mauritius, Boname, Rept. 1898–9.

- Graine Ch. Rouge:—Mauritius, Boname, Rept. 1898—9.
 Graine Rouge:—Mauritius, Boname, Rept. 1898—9. [See Canne
 Graine.]
- Grande Savanne:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman. Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee. [The name seems to have originated in Jamaica.]
- Grankay:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.
- Grassy Black:—Bombay, India, Knight Bull. 61, 1914.
- Gray Fiji:—Australia, from Fiji in 1866 by O. O. Danger, Melmouth Hall, The Sugar Cane 6: 588, 1874.
- Green:—Louisiana, = Crystalina, Stubbs, Deerr.
- Green and Yellow:—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896. Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.
- Green Bamboo:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.
- Green Brisbane:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. [See Green or Yellow.]
- Green Cane:—Georgia, Florida, = Otaheite, Yoder, U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 486.
- Green Diard:—Queensland, from Mauritius, Davidson, 1880. “Cane itch strong.” [The Diard Canes are usually supposed to = Che-ribon, but this cannot be one of them.]
- Green Dupont:—Queensland, 1878, Easterby; a supposed sport from Daniel Dupont. [= Yellow Caledonia.] Resistant to Gum Disease, E. F. Smith, Bact. 3: 69.
- Green Elephant:—Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee.
- Green Natal:—So. Africa, Chole, = Umoba.
- Green or Yellow:—Australia, Brisbane Bot. Gar. 1870, from New Caledonia. The Sugar Cane 2: 104, 1870. [See Green Brisbane.]
- Green Ribbon:—Louisiana, Fleishman, 1848, with colored plate. Georgia, Florida, = Simpson in Fla. Yoder. Queensland, = Djoeng Djoeng, Davidson. Demorara, = Melay, Brisbane, Harrison & Jenman, = Green Rose Ribbon, Deerr. [= A white striped sport of Otaheite. = Imperial de Brazil.]
- Green Rose Ribbon:—Jamaica, introduced from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Louisiana, from Jamaica, = Malay, Brisbane, Stubbs, = Green Ribbon, Malay, Brisbane, White Striped Bourbon, Louzier Rayée; it is a striped sport from Otaheite Deerr. [This name seems to have started in Jamaica.]
- Green Salangore:—Trinidad; provisional name proposed by Mr. Purdie, The Sugar Cane 11: 585, 1879.
- Green Striped:—Louisiana, from Jamaica, Agee. [= Green Ribbon?]
- Green Striped Lousier:—Mauritius, as a sport from Lousier Dept. Agr. Bull. 2: 11, 1916. [= Green Ribbon.]
- Green Tanna:—Queensland, from Mauritius in 1878, = Malabar, Easterby. Mauritius, from N. S. Wales, 1895, = White Tanna, Dept. Agr. Bull. 2: 11, 1916. [= Yellow Caledonia.]
- Green Transparent:—Demorara, West Ind. Bull. 5: 344, 1905. = Selangore, Deerr.

- Greet:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
Groen (dun):—Java, from Dutch New Guinea, Wakker, 1896.
Groen Batjan:—Java, Wilbrink & Ledebroer, Med. 6:86, 1911.
Groen Duitsch N. Guinea:—Java, Wilbrink & Ledebroer, Med. 6:86, 1911.
Grosse Blanche:—Mauritius, Boname, Rept. 1895, 1898–9.
Grosse Verte de Taití:—Jamaica, Tussac, 1808, pl. 25, fig. 1. The plate represents a green, strongly zigzag cane about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter; nodes prominent; rudimentary roots large, in three rows; glaucous band well marked, growth ring broad, whitish.
Grosse Violette de Taití:—Jamaica, Tussac, 1898, pl. 25, fig. 3. The plate probably represents Black Cheribon, though if so the drawing is not good and the diameter is too great as compared with Otaheite which is also figured.
Grossona:—Brazil. See Cinjenta, Deerr.
Gros Ventri:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.
G. T. C.:—(As initials with numbers) Barbados, Rept. 1917–19; 60.
Guana Cane:—[Guiana] Mauritius. See Jamaica Cane, 1869, Horne.
Gubbi Rasdalı:—Bombay, India. See Punda, Knight.
Guinabhi:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), 1869, Horne.
Ghewora-tu:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):66.
Ghorru:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):67.
Guiname:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), 1869, Horne.
Guinapa:—Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby.
Guinapassa:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
Guingan:—Porto Rico, Stahl, 1880. [= Guingham.]
Gingham:—Porto Rico, López Tuero, according to Deerr = Big Ribbon = Striped Tanna. See also Gingham. [The name has also often been applied to striped Cheribon.]
Guingham:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1874, Easterby. [= Guingham.]
Gundgire:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):72.
Guyane:—Mauritius, Horne, 1869. [Cayane?] G.
G. Z.:—(As initials with numbers) Java, = Zaadriet Generation = Seedling. In the Java literature often used before numbers with P. O. J., B, or other letters following.
Habanera:—Mexico. See Caña Violeta de Batavia. [= Djamprik.]
Haboel:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
Hambleton:—Argentine, from Queensland as No. 426, Rev. Tucuman, 9(1):14, 1918.
Hanara:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):66.
Hanau:—Java, from Riouw, Wakker, 1896.
Hannays No. 2:—Barbados, Rept. 1907–9:87.
Hapoei:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
Hard Red:—Bombay, India, Knight, Bull. 61, 1914. = Songada Rati.
Hard Striped:—Bombay, India, Knight, Bull. 61, 1914. = Bangadya.

- Harong :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Harrison :—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
 Hatch :—Queensland, from Java, 1878, Easterby.
 Hauer :—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869. Queensland, from Java, 1874, Easterby.
 Hauer Mheera :—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869.
 Haw :—(With numbers) Barbados, Rept. 1913–15: 55.
 Hawe :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Hemja :—India, Taylor, Woodhouse, Clark & Hadi.
 Heywoods Seedling :—Barbados, Rept. 1905–7: 36, 1808.
 Hillii :—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
 Hill's Seedling :—Trinidad, Bull. 18: 37, 1919.
 Hitam :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896. [Hitam, Hitem, Itam and Item all mean black.]
 Hitam Broewang :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
 Hitam Kalampi :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
 Hitam Siam :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
 Hitan :—Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 41, 1896, Easterby.
 [= Hitam.]
 Hitem :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Hitem Dadak :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896. See Tibu Item Borneo, Kruger.
 Hoeloe :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Home Purple :—Queensland, from Louisiana, 1895, Easterby.
 [= Black Cheribon.]
 Home Ribbon :—Louisiana, = Red Ribbon, Stubbs, Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
 Home Striped :—Queensland, from Louisiana, 1895, Easterby.
 [= Striped Cheribon.]
 Honderdbruin :—Java, = 100 B, Harreveld, Med. 15: 1597, 1917.
 Honduras :—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
 Hong Kong Socrat :—Java, Kobus, Med. 6: 1893.
 Honolulu :—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
 Honuaula :—Hawaii, Eckert, Bull. 17: 9, 1906. Louisiana, from Hawaii, Stubbs = Ohia, = Papaa.
 Hope :—Jamaica, Bot. Bull. 2; Louisiana, from Jamaica, = Crystallina, Stubbs.
 Horne :—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Demorara, Harrison and Jenman. Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, 1896.
 Mauritius, = Louzier Rayée, a striped sport from Louzier, Deerr.
 [A red-striped form of Otaheite.]
 Hotte Cheni :—Mysore, India, Barber, Studies 3.
 H. D. :—(As initials with numbers) Queensland, = Seedlings produced at the Hambledon Estate, Queensland by the Colonial Sugar Ref. Co. 1901 to 1905, after which seedling work was transferred to Fiji, Easterby.
 Hullu :—Madras, India, Barber, Studies 3.
 Hullu Kabbu :—India, Barber, Studies 2.
 Hurong :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.

- Husbands:—Barbados; a red cane sport, Rept. 1905–7: 34, 1908.
 H. V. A.:—(Initials with numbers) Java, Kuijper, Med. 5, 1919.
 Hybrid Footisgo:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.
 Hybrid Galaga:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.
 Idjo:—Java, from Wakker, 1896.
 Idjoe:—Java, from Cochin China, Wakker, 1896.
 Idjo Hongkong:—Java, Soltwedel fig. 29. The plate represents a slender long-jointed green cane with swollen nodes and very broad but indistinct growth ring. Probably a form of *Sac. Spontaneum*.
 Idjo Kaliwoengoe:—Oost-Java, Med. 47.
 Imperial:—Jamaica, = Violet Canc, MacFadyen [= Black Cheribon]. Queensland, from Mauritius, 1877, resembles Guingham, Easterby [= Striped Tanna]. Brazil, a green-and-yellow striped cane, Deerr. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, susceptible to Gum Disease, E. F. Smith. [= Green Ribbon.]
 Imperial del Brazil:—Porto Rico, = Carandali, Calancana, Stahl, López Tuero. [= Green Ribbon.]
 Inalmon:—Philippines. = Black Manilia, Hines, Agr. Rev. 8: 153, 1915.
 Induari:—Queensland, from New Guinea, Maxwell, Easterby.
 Indurio:—N. S. Wales, Int. Sug. Jour. 1: 506, 1899.
 India:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
 India de Jujuy:—Argentine, a plantation name for a mixture of Criolla Blanca [= Crystalina] and Verde de Jujuy [= Otaheite] Fawcett, Rev. 9: 135, 1919.
 Inglesa:—Porto Rico, Stahl, = Otaheite.
 Innis:—(With numbers) Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.
 Irimoto:—Society Islands, Cruzent, 1860, = *Sac. fragile*. Tahiti, Bennett, The Sugar Cane 6: 593, 1874. = Yellow Tahitian [not Otaheite].
 Iscambine:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia, 1870, Dept. Agr. Bull. 2: 5 & 11, 1916. Iscambine Canes, Deerr, the Striped Iscambine = Tsimbec, from New Caledonia. Iscambine Rouge is a sport from the striped.
 Iscambine Rayée:—Mauritius, Boname, Rept. 1895, 1898–9.
 Iscambine Rouge:—Mauritius, Boname, Rept. 1895, 1898–9.
 Ischiemie:—Queensland, from New Caledonia (Caldwell), Davidson, 1880, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby. [Seems to be a misprint for Ischambine.]
 Ischikanemba:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
 Isumba:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
 Itam:—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869. [See Hitam.] = Black Cheribon. Java, = Monjet de Cheribon, Krajenbrink, The Sugar Cane 2: 190, 1870.
 Item Klampei:—Java, from Borneo, Geerligs, West-Java, Med. 27.
 Item:—Java, Gonzalves, = Black Cheribon. Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.

- Item Billiton:—Java, Wilbrink & Ledebroer, Med. 6: 86, 1911.
 J.:—(Initial with numbers) Jamaica Seedling canes.
 Jaganathia:—India, Barber, Studies 3.
 J. A. M.:—(Initial with numbers) Barbados Rept. 1917–19: 60.
 Jamaica:—Barbados, = Mont Blanc [Crystalina], Rept. 1902. Demorara, = Po-a-ole [Cavengirie], Harrison & Jenman. Mauritius, = Guiana [Otaheite], Horne, 1869.
 Jamaica Amarilla:—Peru, = Otaheite, Zerban, Rev. Tuc. 1: 29, 1910.
 Jamaica Elephant:—Demorara, Rept. 1894–5.
 Jamaica Transparent:—See Elephant, Bull. 4: 227, 1897.
 Japanese:—Louisiana, Agee, [= Zwenga].
 Japara:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
 Japara Njamplong:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Jappara Djawa:—Sagot 330, 1893.
 Japparah Bali:—Sagot 329, 1893.
 Japparah Bina:—Sagot 339, 1893.
 Japparah Glagah:—Sagot 329, 1893; Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Japparah Malan:—Sagot 330.
 Jate:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
 Java:—Louisiana, from Hawaii, Agee. Demorara, = Black Cheribon, Harrison & Jenman. Jamaica, Bot. Dept. Bull. 2. India, Barber, Studies 2. [Usually refers to the Cheribon canes.]
 Jenman:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
 Jowari White:—Bombay, India, Knight. See Niliva.
 Julian:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban. See Morado del País. [= Black Cheribon.]
 J. V.:—(Initials with numbers) Java, Harreveld, Med. 3: 1028, 1919.
 Kabbu:—Madras, India, Barber, Studies 3.
 Kabirya:—Bombay, India, Knight. = Ramrasdali.
 Kabopolenounen:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.
 Kadi:—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 73.
 Kadjule:—Bengal, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 57. See also colored illustration published by East India Co. 1792.
 Kagbze:—India, Barber, Studies 2, 3. See Kughaze, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 62.
 Kagli:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 57.
 Kahi:—India, Barber, Studies 1. The native name for the wild cane *Sac. spontaneum*; “red or yellow; leaves narrow or broadish, sheaths spiny or smooth, circlet of hairs abundant or nearly absent; buds densely hairy to nearly glabrous, small and placed low down on joint, to elongate and high up, &c.; juice 3 to 5 per cent sucrose. Crosses readily with cultivated kinds. Seedlings of cultivated kinds often throw back to this native type.”
 Kahu:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 67. Barber, Studies 1. The Sugar Cane 15: 644, 1883.
 Kaingyran:—Burma, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 78.
 Kainio:—Louisiana, from Hawaii, Stubbs, Agee.
 Kaiva:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 60.
 Kajali:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 57, Bengal 60.
 Kajla:—Java, from English India, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893.

- Kajoole:—India, Roxburgh under *Sac. officinarum*.
 Kakeo:—Mauritius, from Sandwich Isl., Horne, 1869.
 Kakoe:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. [See above.]
 Kakonakona:—Mauritius, from Sandwich Isls., Horne, 1869.
 Kala:—Cent. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):69, Bombay (Ozanne), p. 74.
 Used as a class name including various others.
 Kalamboewei:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Kalariya:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):72.
 Kali Gond Girri:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):70.
 Kali Woengoe:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Kalkhra:—Bombay, India, Barber, Studies 3.
 Kalkya:—Bombay, India, Knight.
 Kaludai Boothan:—India, Barber, Studies 2.
 Kama:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Kamba-Kamba-Vati:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
 Kanangari:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869. [See also Kavarangri and Kavenger. New Caledonia; is this the original form of Kavangire or Cavengirie?]
 Kanara:—India, Barber, Studies 1. North India, Barnes. The Sugar Cane 15: 594 & 644, 1883.
 Kansar:—India, Barber, Studies 1, 3. North India, Barnes.
 Kansia:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):69, 70.
 Kapoor:—Java, from Borneo, Sumatra, and Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
 Kara Kabbu:—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):73.
 Kara-Karawa:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
 Kare:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):73.
 Kare Rasdali:—Bombay, Knight. See Tambada.
 Karikarimbon:—Haiti, mentioned by Tussac, 1808.
 Karum:—India, Barber, Studies 2.
 Kassoer:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893; Wakker, 1896; Wilbrink & Ledebter Med. 6:86, 1911; E. F. Smith Bact. 3:76, immune to Sereh; Van Derventer, Handb. 5:129, 1915, a wild cane; Jeswit, with full desc. Med. 13:405, 1911.
 Katara:—North India, Barnes.
 Katarya:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):70.
 Katha:—India, Barber, Studies 1, 2; North India, Barnes.
 Kathia:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):67.
 Katu:—Punjab, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):66.
 Kava:—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
 Kavangeri:—Bahia, Brazil, The Sugar Cane 22:483, 1890.
 Kavangire:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. Fawcett, = Uba, = Sin NOMBRE 54, = Bambu de Tabandi, Rev. Tucuman 9:144, 1919. With desc. & fig.
 Kavangire de Santa Barbara:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
 Kavangy:—Brazil, T. Weller, The Sugar Cane 25:187, 1893. [= Kavangire.]
 Kavarangri:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 335. A large deep-red cane. [= Cavengirie?]
 Kavenger:—Mauritius, Boname Rept. 1898-99 = New Caledonia Queen. [= Cavengirie?] See also Kanangari.

- Kdam :—Cambodge, Sagot 326.
 Keening :—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman, = Naga.
 Kehkers :—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869.
 Kekarea :—Queensland, from New Guinea Maxwell, 1903–4.
 Kelie :—Madras, India, C. A. Benson, Int. Sug. Jour. 2: 469, 1900.
 Kemboeay :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Keni Keni :—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Demorara
 Harrison & Jenman = Nora Tava. Hawaii, Deerr & Eckert =
 Oudinot; Rock, Plant names, Bull. 2, 1913. Java, from Malacca,
 Wakker, 1896. Mauritius, Boname, Rept. 1896 & 1898–9. = Ota-
 heite, Deerr.
 Keong :—Java, from Java & Borneo, Wakker, 1896. Kruger with
 colored Plate No. 2 = Teboe Bessi Soltwedel Pl. 15, Teboe Keong.
 Soltwedel fig. 15. The plate represents a medium stout, dark-
 purple cane with surface cracks; nodes abruptly constructed
 below the leaf scar, which shows a peculiar V-shaped folding;
 groove conspicuous; buds all strongly developed, said in the text
 to be a characteristic of the variety.
 Kerah :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896. E. F. Smith, Bact.
 3: 77, immune to Sereh.
 Ketar :—India, Papers, &c., Sugar, 3d Ap. 35, 1822, Watts' Dict.
 6(2) : 60.
 Ketari :—India, Taylor, Woodhouse.
 Keteki Puri :—Assam (Stack), Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 62.
 Kew Seedling No. 3 :—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.
 Kewahi :—India, Cark & Hadi.
 Kewali :—India, Taylor, Woodhouse.
 Kewensis :—Queensland, from Kew Gardens, 1895, Easterby. E. F.
 Smith Bact. 3. Susc. to Gum Disease.
 Khadkya :—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 74.
 Khadya :—Bombay, Barber, Studies 3; Knight Bull. 61, 1914.
 Khagari :—Assam (Stack), Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 62.
 Khagri :—Bengal, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60, Taylor, Woodhouse.
 Khajla :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 69; Woodhouse, possibly a de-
 generate Red Mauritius.
 Khajuria :—Bombay, India, Knight, = Mewa or White Surati.
 Khari :—India, Barber, Studies 2, 3; Barnes, Taylor, Woodhouse.
 Khelia :—India, Barber, Studies 2; Taylor; Woodhouse.
 Kiabone :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.
 Kiewahee :—India, Papers—Sugar, 1822.
 Kikarea :—Queensland, from New Guinea, 1895, Easterby.
 Kikil :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Kikir :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Kikir Andjing :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Ki Kon Oua :—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 333.
 Kilang :—Java, from Borneo, Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Kilkie :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Killie :—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
 Kinar :—North India, Barnes.
 Kinemaite :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.

- Kiong :—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869.
- Kirkirandjing :—Java, from Bovenlanden, Wakker, 1896.
- Kirnya :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 57.
- Kissaman :—Argentina, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. = Morado del Brazil, = Cavengirie?
- Kiwhai :—Benares, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 57.
- Klawoe :—Java, Harreveld, = Wit Manila.
- Klidang :—Java, Geerligs, Med. West-Java 27.
- Knox :—Mauritius, Boname, 1896, 1898—9.
- Ko :—Hawaii, Rock, Plant names, Bull. 2, 1913. A native name for sugar cane in general.
- Koal :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Koembie :—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Koeng :—Oost-Java, Med. 7 : 4.
- Koeng Bayowman :—Java, Kobus, Med. 5, 1893.
- Koeng Sambas :—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1895.
- Koening :—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869. = Rappoe Koening. Java, from Fiji, New Guinea, Banka, Borneo, Wakker, 1896; Soltwedel, Teboe Koening, fig. 3. The plate represents a yellow, long-jointed cane of medium diameter, nodes somewhat constricted, rudimentary roots in 3 rows, furrow conspicuous for full length of internode; buds ovate. Looks much like Otaheite. Queensland, from Java, 1874, Easterby.
- Koerik :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Koerik Solase :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Koering :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Koesoemo :—Java, Harreveld, Med. 15 : 1597, 1917. Jeswit, Med. 17 : 34, 1917.
- Koewal :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Koimbé :—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 335.
- Koeka :—Hawaii, Eckert, Bull. 17 : 9, 1906, Rock 1913. A greenish white native cane, Deerr. Louisiana from Hawaii, Stubbs, Aghee. Queensland, from Hawaii, = Lahina, Easterby.
- Kokeia :—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Kondang :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Kondimona :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 348.
- Ko Pake :—Hawaii, = Cuban.
- Ko-Poa-pa :—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
- Ko-Puaole :—Hawaii, Eckert, Bull. 17 : 9, 1906.
- Koring :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Kossoer :—Oost-Java, Med. 47, 53.
- Kotarea :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 70.
- Koubala :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.
- Krebet :—(With numbers) Java, Harreveld, Med. 4 : 1654, 1919.
- K. S. :—(With numbers) Java, Ledeboer, Med. 4 : 452, 1917.
- Kuchhra :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 69.
- Kuku Sari :—Queensland, from Fiji, 1878, Easterby.

Kullerah :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 57. Illustrated by East India Co. in 1792. A light-colored cane growing in swampy land. [The fact that different varieties are best adapted to special types of soil seems to have been better understood in 1792 than it is today.]

Kulloa :—Stubbs, Deerr. = Bamboo.

Kullooaa :—India, Roxburgh, under *Sac. officinarum*.

Kullore :—India, Deerr, the first cane to be called Bamboo. [Do these last four names all refer to the same cane?]

Kumied Kala :—Punjab, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 66.

Kumid Lahore :—Punjab, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 66.

Kundiari :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 67.

Kuning :—Java, Kruger, 145 (see Soltw. III), = Tebu Teelor.

Kusha-tu :—Nepal, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 66, = Kalo-zhenna.

Kuswar :—India, Clark & Hadi.

Kutara :—Java, from English-India, Kobus, Med. 49, 1893. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 62.

Kutharee :—India, Papers—Sugar, Ap. 1 : 193, 1822.

Kutiar :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 67.

Kyannet :—Burma, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 78.

Kyoukgoungyan :—Burma, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 78.

Lahaina :—Hawaii (name from Lahaina plantation), from the Marquesas (Pardon Edwards), = Bourbon, Colony Cane, Otaheiti, Loucier, Portier, Bamboo II, China II, Cuban, Eckert; Bull. 10 : 4, 1905. Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Demorara, Harrison, Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896. Mauritius, Boname, 1895. Argentine, Fawcett Rev. 9 : 138, 1919 with desc. & fig.

Lahi :—Hawaii, Rock, = Ko, a native name for sugar cane.

Lahira :—Java, Kobus, Med. 6 : 1893.

Lahria :—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.

Lakona :—Jamaica, from Mauritius 1882, D. Morris. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman, = Sacuri. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896. Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee. [The name seems to start in Jamaica.]

Lal :—North India, Barnes.

Lalanjore :—Brazil, Pernambuco, E. F. Smith, resistant to Gum Disease.

Lalgainra :—Bengal India (Chapman), Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60.

Lalri :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 66; North India, Barnes; Barber, Studies 1 & 3.

Lamark :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.

Landjoeng :—Java, from Leouw, Wakker, 1896.

Lania :—Queensland, unknown origin, 1878, Easterby.

La Pice :—Louisiana, from Java, = Crystalina, Stubbs.

Laren :—Java, (from ?), Wakker, 1896.

Large Green :—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.

Lata :—India, Taylor, Woodhouse.

Laujon :—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.

Laukona :—Hawaii, Rock, = Ribbon Cane.

- Ledoo:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 70. See also Ledu, p. 72, and Ledi, p. 67.
- Leeut:—Tibbo Leeut, Straits Settlements, Wray, = Bourbon.
- Lench:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Le Sage:—Mauritius, Boname, 1895.
- Le Sassier:—Louisiana, from Java, = Crystalina, Stubbs, Agee.
- Lewari:—India, Taylor, Woodhouse.
- Liat:—Java, from Sumatra and Billiton, Wakker, 1896.
- Lielien:—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869.
- Lielium:—Australia, Brisbane Bot. Gar., from Java. The Sugar Cane 2: 104, 1820.
- Liembat:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Light Cheribon:—From Java, Deerr, = Blue, Burk, Crystalina, Green, Hope, La Pice, Le Sassier, Light Java, Mamuri, Mexican Bamboo, Mird, Mont Blanc, Naga B., Panachee, Rappoh, Rose Bamboo, White Transparent, Yellow Singapore.
- Light Java:—Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee, = Crystalina.
- Light Purple:—Australia, Melmouth Hall, The Sugar Cane 6: 588, 1874 [= Crystalina]; Int. Sug. Jour. 1: 506, 1899. General planting permitted by Colonial Sug. Co.
- Liguanea:—Jamaica, Bot. Bull. 2, Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee. [Name seems to have originated in Jamaica.]
- Lilien:—Queensland, from Java, Davidson, 1880; from Java, 1876, Easterby. [See Lielien.]
- Lingga:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Lingga Koering:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Lingga of Gondang:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Listada:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Listrado de Amarillo:—Brazil, = Roixa, Moreira, 1876.
- Listrado de Roixo:—Brazil, = Solangor, Moreira, 1876.
- Little Ribbon:—Australia, from New Caledonia, Angus Mackay, 1870.
- Little Yellow:—Australia, from New Caledonia. Similar to Tabor Portii, from Java, Angus Mackay, 1870.
- Loegoet:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Loemar:—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
- Loemar Soerat:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Loethers:—Java, from Mauritius, Wakker, 1896. Soltwedel, fig. 8. The plate represents a long-jointed, medium diameter, hazel-brown cane. In the text it states that when shaded it remains yellow-green; nodes prominent, rudimentary roots small in 2 to 3 rows, growth ring broad and conspicuous; buds ovate-triangular. [The name is supposed to be a corruption of Lousier, but in Java it has been applied to a cane quite distinct from Lousier. = Otaheite]; F. E. Smith, resistant to Sereh; Jeswit, Med. deel 6(13): 383, 1916, full desc.
- Loleba:—Java, from Amboina, Wakker, 1896.
- Loma Loma:—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Lougil:—Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1878, Easterby.
- Louisiana Purple:—= Black Cheribon.

Louisiana Ribbon:—= Striped Cheribon.

Louisiana Striped:—= Striped Cheribon.

Lousier:—(Also spelled Loucier and Lauzier) Mauritus, originating as a bud sport from the striped Mignone, Ag. Dept. Bull. 2:11, 1916. It later sported again, giving rise to green-striped, red-striped and solid red forms. Indistinguishable from Otaheite, Deerr. Java, Kruger 142, T. 3. = Loethers [a brown cane]. Brazil, all citations = Cavengirie [evidently a mixing of labels]. Argentine, from Brazil, = Cavengirie.

Lousier da Mauricio:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. Fawcett, Rev. 9:137, 1919; agrees with Cavengirie except in color, is yellowish with faint purple striping on older joints.

Lousier Rayée:—Mauritus, Boname, 1895, 1898–9. = Green Rose Ribbon, Deerr.

Lousier Rayé Rouge:—Mauritus, Boname, 1898–9. = Horne, Deerr.

Lousier Rayé Verte:—Mauritus, Boname, 1898–9, = Green Rose Ribbon, Deerr.

Lousier Rouge:—Mauritus, Boname, 1898–9. Queensland, from Mauritius, Maxwell; Easterby.

Lugut:—Java, Kruger 141.

M.:—(As initial with numbers) Barbados Rept. 1915–17:72, 1867. Queensland, = Mauritius seedlings, Easterby.

Mabuan:—Queensland, from New Guinea, Maxwell, Easterby.

Macao de Sao Simao:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.

Machal:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):71.

Macravati:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 339.

Madras Cane:—Burma, Watts' Dict. 6(2):78.

Madras Seedlings:—India, Barber, Studies 2.

Magh:—Assam, Agr. Inst. Pusa, Bull. 83:41, 1919.

Mahnoe:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.

Mahoavu or Mavoe:—Queensland, from New Guinea, 1895, Easterby.

Mahoavi:—(With numbers) Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.

Mahona:—Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 22, 1896, Easterby.

Mailagir:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):67.

Maillard:—= Striped Tanna, Deerr.

Maion:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.

Majori:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.

Majori Perle:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.

Majori Rouge:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.

Makassar:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893; Van Derventer, Handb. 5: 151, 1915, imported in 1886.

Makassar Idjoe:—Java, Kobus, Med. 1893.

Makassar Soerat:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.

Malabar:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1874, Easterby, E. F. Smith, resistant to Gum Disease. = White Tanna, = Yellow Caledonia, Deerr.

Malabarde:—Porto Rico, López Tuero, 10, = Morada. [= Black Cheribon.]

Malaha:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):62. = Magara or Megala.

- Malaman :—Mauritius (from Java), Horne, 1869.
- Malay :—Jamaica, Bot. Bull. 2. Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee, = Green Rose Ribbon, Stubbs, Deerr.
- Malawan :—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Maldo :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Malem :—Java, from Bali, Wakker, 1896.
- Malgache :—Mauritius, Dept. Agr. Bull. 2:5, 1916. Queensland, with numbers, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.
- Malmaman :—Queensland, from Java, 1874, Easterby.
- Mam Blam :—Jamaica, Jour. Ag. Soc. 20:12, 1896, = Black Ribbon.
- Mamendon :—Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby.
- Mamuri :—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Demorara, = White Transparent, Harrison & Jenman. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896. = Crystalina, Deerr.
- Manau :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Manch of Basali :—North India, Barnes.
- Maneria :—India, Taylor, Woodhouse, Barber, Studies 2.
- Mangis :—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896; Soltwedel, fig. 9. The plate represents a stout, reddish-brown, short-jointed cane; internodes straight, cylindrical; nodes prominent; buds large, irregularly ovate.
- Mangis Idjo :—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896; Soltwedel, fig. 6. The plate represents a medium stout, green cane with no flush; internodes straight, cylindrical, furrow slight; nodes not constricted, rudimentary roots in 3-4 rows, glaucous band strongly developed; buds large, broadly ovate.
- Mangis Seloredjo :—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Mangis Soerat :—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Mangli :—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Mangli Betoel :—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Mangli Brangkal :—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Mangli Idjo Kendal :—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Mangli Soerat :—Java, Arch. 1. Ap. 1892.
- Mango :—India, Papers—Sugar, 3d Ap. 35, 1822; Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 57; Barnes, Taylor, Woodhouse.
- Mani :—Demorara, = Norman, Harrison & Jenman.
- Manigo :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60.
- Manila :—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893. E. F. Smith Baet. 3:77, resistant to Sereh.
- Manteica de Sta. Bárbara :—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Manteiga :—Brazil, Pernambuco Station, Bull. 3; Gorkum 26, 1915. = Envernizada, = Calvacante, = Flor de Cuba, = San Pello, Deerr.
- Manulete :—Hawaii, Eckert, Bull. 17:9, 1906. Louisiana, from Hawaii, = Akilolo, Stubbs. Queensland, from Hawaii, 1880, Easterby.
- Mapnoe :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Mapou :—Mauritius, Boname, 1895, 1898-9. Queensland, = Black Java, Easterby. Reunion, Colson.

- Mapou Perle:—Brazil, Sao Paulo, Sawyer, 1908. Bahía, Brazil, The Sugar Cane 22: 483, 1890. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Mapou Rayée:—Mauritius and Reunion, from New Caledonia, Sagot 328. Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888.
- Mapou Rouge:—Brazil, Sao Paulo, Sawyer, 1908, Bahía, The Sugar Cane 22: 483, 1890. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. Reunion (Delteil), Sagot 330.
- Marabal:—(Usually spelled Marabel) Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee. Queensland, from Louisiana, 1895, Easterby.
- Maracabo:—India, Papers—Sugar, Ap. 3: 12, 1822.
- Mara-Kabo:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 76.
- Marnoe:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Maroe:—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
- Martinique:—Jamaica, Bot. Bull. 2. A slender white cane. The Sugar Cane 17: 153, 1885. Article on the exhibit of 58 varieties of sugar cane, from Jamaica, at the New Orleans Exposition, a dark purple cane, adapted to dry regions. Island of Vieques, Porto Rico, a local name for a red cane, apparently = Black Cheribon. Also said to be a yellow Martinique cane there.
- Mas:—Java, Geerligs, West-Java, Med. 27.
- Masiek:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Massambara:—Brazil, Weller, The Sugar Cane 25: 187, 1893.
- Massiek:—Java, Arch. 1. Ap. 1892.
- Mataca:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Matki Mango:—North India, Barnes.
- Matna:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 62; North India, Barnes.
- Mauritius:—Bengal, India, = Bourbon, Wray. India, from Mauritius, 1827. = Otaheite, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 41. Java, from English-India, Kabus, Med. 48, 1893, brown-red, sheaths hairy [evidently not Otaheite]. Australia (Tryon) = Striped Guingham, susceptable to Gum Disease, E. F. Smith Bact. 3: 69.
- Mauritius Couve:—Queensland, Easterby.
- Mauritius Diard:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.
- Mauritius Guingham:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.
- Mauritius Meerah:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.
- Mauritius Ribbon:—N. S. Wales, Int. Sug. Jour. 1: 506, 1899; planting permitted by Colonial Sug. Co. = Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
- Mave:—Queensland, from New Guinea, = Nave, Maxwell, Easterby.
- Mavoe:—Queensland, from New Guinea, = Mahoaovu, Maxwell, Easterby.
- Mebouangué:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
- Meera, or Meerah, or Merah:—A Malay word meaning red. In the literature the name usually refers to Black Cheribon, but probably other red or purple canes have been included. Java, Soltwedel, fig. 12, Teboe Merah. The plate represents a purplish red cane of medium diameter; buds broadly ovate and indicated as having a broad uniform margin. If intended for Black Cheribon the buds are badly drawn.

- Meligeli :—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Demorara, == Bamboo I & II, Harrison & Jenman. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896. [See Melegeli.]
- Menado :—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Mendjalong :—Java, from Billiton, Wakker, 1896.
- Mendku :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 67.
- Menoe :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Merah :—See Meera.
- Merah Borneo :—Argentine. See Borneo.
- Merati, or Merthi :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 67.
- Merd :—Usually written Tibboo Merd, == Crystalina, Stubbs, Deerr.
- Merkuli :—India, Bengal (Chapman), Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60.
- Merthi :—North India, Barnes.
- Mesangan :—Punjab, India, Barber, Studies 3.
- Mestiza :—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. Philippines, Agr. Rev. 6 : 618, 1913.
- Mewa :—Bombay, India, == Kajuria, Knight.
- Mexican Bamboo :—= Crystalina, Deerr.
- Mexican Ribbon :—Louisiana Ribbon, John Diamond. [= Striped Cheribon.]
- Mexican Striped :—Red Ribbon, Stubbs. [Striped Cheribon.]
- Mia Giang :—Java, from Cochin China, Geerligs, West-Java, Med. 27.
- Mia-lan :—Cochin China, Sagot 326.
- Mia May :—Java, from Cochin China, Geerligs, West-Java, Med. 27.
- Mia Toa Dja :—Java, from Cochin China, Geerligs, West-Java, Med. 27.
- Mia Voy :—Cochin China, == Elephant, The Sugar Cane 4 : 605, 1872.
- Migao :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.
- Mignonne :—Mauritius, from New Caledonia, 1870, Agr. Bull. 2 : 11, 1916, Boname, 1895, 1898-9. [The cane from which Lousier is said to be a sport.]
- Mignonne Rayée :—Mauritius and Reunion, from New Caledonia (Detail), Sagot 328. Guadaloupe, Boname, 1888. Reunion, Celsen, 1905.
- Mignonne Rouge :—Mauritius, Boname, 1898-9.
- Mirah Rubia :—Queensland, from Java, 1878. Easterby [misprint for Merah.]
- Mirati :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 66.
- Mittan :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 62.
- M-ma :—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), 1870, Horne, 1869. Australia Davidson, Easterby, == Black Cheribon.
- M-Merai :—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), 1870, Horne, 1869. Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby.
- Mobona :—Louisiana, Agee.
- Moene :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1868, Sagot 347.
- Moerei :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Moindiene :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
- Moir's White :—Hawaii, Eckert, Bull. 17 : 9, 1906.
- Majorah :—Assam, Barber, Studies 3.
- Molle :—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. See Morado del País.

- Momcha:—India, Clark & Hadi.
- Monanion:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Mona Seedling:—Jamaica, Rept. Sug. Sta. 2: 57, 1908.
- Monjet:—Java, Soltwedel, fig. 13. The plate represents a slender, dark-purple cane with no bloom but surface lines or cracks; nodes slightly constricted, growth ring yellowish, rather broad, rudimentary roots large in 3-4 broken rows, glaucous band well marked; buds broadly ovate, small, not exceeding the growth ring. Quite distinct from Black Cheribon to which it is often referred. Gonsalves [written Teboe Mouget] = Black Cane.
- Monte Alegre:—Brazil, Sao Paulo, Bull. 16: 938, 1915.
- Mont Blanc:—Jamaica, MacFadyen = Violet Cane [Black Cheribon] = Crystalina, Deerr. Barbados Rept. 1905-7: 98.
- Mont Eagle Seedling:—Jamaica, Rept. Sug. Sta. 2: 64, 1908.
- Moo Moo:—Queensland, from New Guinea, Maxwell, 1903-4.
- Moomooboku:—Queensland, from New Guinea, 1895, Easterby.
- Moore's Purple:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby. N. S. Wales, planting permitted by Colonial Sug. Co., Int. Sug. Jour. 1: 506, 1899. Resistant to Gum Disease, E. F. Smith. = Black Cheribon, Deerr.
- Mootora:—Cent. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 69.
- Moracabo:—Madras, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 76. [See Maracabo.]
- Morada:—Spanish America, = Black Cheribon, Deerr.
- Morada del Brazil:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. Very similar to Lousier de Mauricio, Kessaman, Roxa Oscura de Sao Simao and Lousier. [They probably all equal Cavengirie.]
- Morada del País:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. Much resembling this are the Listada Julien, Molle, and Fistula de Sao Samao. Probably all equal Louisiana Purple. [= Black Cheribon.]
- Morel Cane:—Louisiana, John Diamond, 1886. = Murillo, = Mexican Ribbon [Striped Cheribon].
- Morris:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman. Nearly identical with Meligeli.
- Moueouete:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
- Moujet:—Java. See Monjet.
- Mouptora:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 70.
- Mozambique:—Java, from Malacea, Wakker, 1896.
- M. P.:—(As initials with numbers) Mauritius = Perromat Seedlings. Dept. Agr. Bull. 2: 11, 1916. Barbados, Rept. 1915-17: 72.
- Muggurwar:—Cent. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 69.
- Munggee:—India, Watts' Diet. 6(2) : 69. Also Mungia and Mungya.
- Mungoo:—India, Papers—Sugar, 1822, Watts' Diet. 6(2) : 57. [See Mango.]
- Mungo Beheea:—Java, from English India, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893.
- Munoo Shahjahanpore:—Java, from English India, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893.
- Munk:—India. Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 70.

- Muntok:—Java, from Banca, Deerr. Resistant to Sereh, E. F. Smith. Bact. 3: 77.
- Muntok Zwart:—Javá, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Muritius Malagache:—Philippines, from Australia, Hines, Agr. Rev. 8: 157, 1915 [Mauritius].
- Mutaira:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 70.
- Mutua:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 69.
- Naanal:—India, Barber, Studies 2, 3.
- Naga:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869. Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agr. Demorara, = Keening, Harrison & Jemman.
- Naga B.:—= Crystalina, Deerr.
- Nagamé:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Nagapoury:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. = Naga? or Keening?, Bowery Bull. 4 (n.s.): 227 1897.
- Nain:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. = Mani, Bowery, Bull. 4 (n.s.): 227, 1897. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Nainan:—Madras, India, from Mauritius, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 76.
- Namala:—Madras, India, Benson, Int. Sug. Jour. 2: 469, 471, 1900.
- Naman:—India, Barber, Studies 2.
- Nanal:—Madras, India, Deerr. [See Naanal.]
- Nargori:—India, Barnes, Taylor, Woodhouse.
- Natal:—Mauritius, Boname, 1896, 1898–9.
- Nave, or Mave:—Queensland, from New Guinea, 1895, Easterby.
- Neengon:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.
- Negros:—Philippines, Agr. Rev. 6: 618, 1913.
- Negros Purple:—Philippines, Agr. Rev. 6: 618, 1913. Argentine, from Philippines, Rev. Tuc. 9(1): 14, 1918.
- Neligeli:—Demorara, Harrison Rept. 1894–5. [See Meligeli.]
- Neula:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 62.
- Newar:—India, Papers—Sugar (1792), 1822. Watts' Dict. 6(2): 57.
- New Caledonian Queen:—Mauritius, formerly known as Kavenger, Boname, Rept. 1895, 1898–9. [The name at least is new.]
- New Guinea:—Argentine, from Philippines, Rev. Tuc. 9(1): 14, 1918.
- N. G.:—(Initials with numbers) Queensland, represents canes imported from New Guinea under number about 1895.
- N'ga-Brou:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 332.
- N'ga-Cari:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 332.
- N'gada:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 331.
- N'gala:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
- N'ga Mie:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 332.
- N'ga Opa:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 332.
- Nia do Quoin Mie:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 334.
- Nia do Quoin Pa:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 334.
- Nichols:—Louisiana, a light-striped bud sport, Stubbs. Queensland, from Louisiana, 1895, Easterby.
- Niembla:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.

- Nieuw Guinea Geel:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Nieuw Guinea Gestreipt:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Nieuw Guinea Rood:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Nieuw Guinea Zwart:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Niliva:—Bombay, India, = Jowari White, Knight.
 Nipa:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Nipa Telok Betong:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Njamplong:—Mauritius, Horne, 1869. Java, Geerligs, West-Java, Med. 27.
 Njamplong de Sourabaija:—Java, Krajenbrink, The Sugar Cane 2: 190, 1870.
 Nora Tava:—Demorara, = Keni Keni, Harrison & Jenman.
 Norman:—Jamaica, Bot. Bull. 2. Demorara, = Mani, Harrison & Jenman, Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee.
 Numa:—= Black Cheribon, Deerr.
 Nyamplong:—Mauritius, Horne, 1869. [See Njamplong.]
 Oedang:—Java, from Amboina, & Sumatra, Wakker, 1896; Soltwedel, fig. 21. The plate represents a medium stout green and purple striped cane with barrel-shaped internodes and strongly constricted nodes, growth ring broad, yellowish or brownish; bud ovate, margin uniform, not shuldered.
 Ohia:—Louisiana, from Hawaii, Stubbs, Agee.
 Oiboku:—Queensland, from New Guinea, Maxwell, Rept. 1903–4.
 Oiva:—Queensland, from New Guinea, 1895, Maxwell, Easterby. N. S. Wales, planting permitted by Colonial Sug. Co., Int. Sug. Jour. 1: 506, 1899.
 Oliana:—Hawaii, Deerr, Roch.
 Ombonoutou:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 337.
 Onata:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
 Onboonontona:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
 Ook:—India, Papers—Sugar Ap. 1: 142, 1822.
 Oraya:—Queensland, from New Guinea, 1895, Easterby.
 Otaheite:—Louisiana & Florida, Silliman, 1833. Louisiana, Fleischman, with colored plate, 1848. Jamaica, Bligh, 1793, Deerr. = Bamboo II, Bourbon, Cayenne, China, Colony, Cuban, Keni Keni, Lahaina, Lousier, Portii, Singapore; possibly more than one variety is included. [See Oudinot.] In Jamaica Bot. Bull. 2. = Crystalina, Deerr. In Reunion, = Black Cheribon, Deerr. In Queensland, = Chinese, Davidson.
 Otaheite Ribbon:—Wray, = Striped Tanna, Deerr.
 Otaheite with Purple Bands:—Evans, The Sugar Planter's Manual, p. 37. [Probably = Striped Cheribon.]
 Otamate:—Mauritius, Boname, 1895, badly attacked Gum Disease, 1896, 1898–9. Queensland, Easterby [Clearly = Cavengirie. The note on Gum Disease by Boname indicates that his cane is different, for Cavengirie resists Gum Disease.] See also Outamate.
 Otang:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker*, 1896.

- Otomato:—Philippines, from Australia, Hines, Agr. Rev. 8:157, 1915. [The description resembles Cavengirie; probably a misprint for Otamite.]
- Ouale:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
- Ouane:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
- Ouata:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Ouatamite:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 343. [Probably the original from of Otamite. It is described as a wine-red cane with black bands, again indicating Cavangire].
- Oubounoutoo:—New Caledonia, Caldwell, The Sugar Cane 3:208, 1871.
- Oudinot:—Hawaii, Deerr & Eckert, Bull. 26:8, 1908. = Cuban, = Keni Keni (a native name meaning numerous). One of the canes brought to Hawaii from Otaheite in 1854 by Capt. Pardon Edwards, the other being Lahaina.
- Oue Merou:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 336.
- Oue Mie:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 336.
- Ouen Mangia:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 348.
- Ouenehbail:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
- Ouenoupoudendate:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
- Ouentouta:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 342.
- Ouepa:—Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby.
- Ouerou:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
- Oura:—Society Islands, Cruzent, 1860.
- Ouremendo:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 342.
- Outamite:—Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby. [See Otamite & Ouatamite.]
- Pachrangi:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):67.
- Padang:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Paiambou:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
- Paieme:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 348.
- Paitiwara:—India, Bengal (Chapinan), Watts' Dict. 6(2):60.
- Palani:—Hawaii, Roch, Bull. 2, 1913.
- Palania:—Hawaii, Deerr.
- Palembang:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Palfrey Cane:—Louisiana, John Diamond, 1888 = Crystalina.
- Palmyra:—Queensland, = Goi Goi, = New Guinea 42, Easterby.
- Palo Rojó:—Porto Rico, Stahl, López Tuero = Bois Rouge.
- Palo Rojo Claro:—Porto Rico, Stahl, = Bois Rouge Blonde.
- Pamplemousses:—(With numbers) a series of seedlings grown in Mauritius, a number have been brought to Queensland.
- Panache:—Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs, Agee. = Crystalina, Deerr.
- Pandaan Poetih:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Pandia:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):62.
- Pangka:—Java, Ledeboer, Med. 4:452, 1917.
- Pansahi:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):60; Barber, Studies 2; Taylor, Woodhouse (as Panshahi).
- Pansari:—India, Clark & Hadi.

- Pa-o-le:—Demorara, = Altamattii, Purple Mauritius, Cavengirie,
 Giant Claret, Harrison & Jenman. [See Po-a-ole.]
 Papaa:—Hawaii, Deerr, Roch. Louisiana, from Hawaii, = Ohia, =
 Honuaula, Stubbs; Aggee.
 Papaliva:—Queensland, from Java, 1878, Easterby.
 Pappoa:—Louisiana, from Cuba, Aggee, Bull. 127:16, 1911.
 Papua:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
 Paramaribo:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Pariah:—Mauritius (Duval). Queensland, = Meera, Davidson.
 Parrah:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878; Easterby.
 Passaeraewan:—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869.
 Passaroewan:—Queensland, from Java, 1874, Easterby.
 Passar:—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869. Queensland, from Java,
 1874, Easterby.
 Passin:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Patarki Mango:—India, Clark & Hardi, Barnes.
 Pattapatti:—Mysore, India, Ag. Calendar, 1915.
 Patu:—Tahiti, Dr. Bennett, The Sugar Cane 6:593, 1874
 Paunda:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):60. A class name proposed by
 Hadi for the stout introduced canes, Ukh and Ganna, for the
 slender and intermediate canes, Deerr.
 Paungdi:—India, Papers—Sugar, 3d. Ap. 35, 1822.
 Paunri:—India, Taylor, Woodhouse.
 Pauole:—Hawaii, = Cavengirie, Deerr. [See Po-a-ole.]
 Pena (Penang):—Bahia, Brazil, The Sugar Cane 22:483, 1890.
 Penabar:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Penang:—Mauritius, from Java, 1850. Dept. Ag. Bull. 2:11, 1916.
 Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby. = Salangore,
 Davidson, Deerr.
 Perromat:—(With numbers) A series of seedlings produced in Mauritius. Some introduced in Queensland.
 Petite Senneville:—Mauritius, Agr. Bull. 2:5, 7, 1916. = Improved
 M. P. 133. Queensland, from Mauritius, 1901, Easterby.
 Platnaiya:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):62.
 Philippine Blanche:—Mauritius, Boname, 1898-9.
 Philippine Rouge:—Mauritius, Boname, 1898-9.
 Phusburi:—Bombay, India, = Fudburi, Knight.
 P. I.:—(Initials with numbers) Seedlings made in the Philippines
 by C. W. Hines, Agr. Rev. 10:32, 1917.
 Piaverae:—Pacific Islands, Deerr.
 Piavere:—Society Islands, Cruzent, 1860. = *Sac. obscurum* Trin.
 Pidiak:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 348.
 Pilimai:—Hawaii, Eckert, Bull. 17:9, 1906.
 Pinang:—Porto Rico, Stahl; Lopez Tuero, Reunion, Colson. = Sa-
 langore, Deerr. [See Penang.] Applied to a different cane in
 Porto Rico.
 Pine:—Jamaica, Bot. Bull. 2.
 Pink Cane:—Queensland, from New Caledonia (Muir), Davidson,
 1880.

- Pink Ribbon:—Queensland, from New Caledonia (Muir), Davidson, 1880, Easterby.
- Pitu:—Brazil, Pernambuco, Bull. 3. = Roxa, listado. Gorkum, Weller, The Sugar Cane 25:187, 1893. Demorara, Jour. Brit. Guian. 10:66, 1917.
- P. K.:—(Initials with numbers) Java, Harreveld, Med. 4:1654, 1919.
- Ploucaoua:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 335.
- Po-a-ole:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Louisiana, from Jamaica, Agee. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896. Demorara, = Jamaica, = Barbados, = Purple Mauritius, Harrison & Jenman. = Cheribon, Deerr. [See Pa-o-le.]
- Pobone:—New Caledonia, Vicillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
- Po d'ouro:—Campos, Brazil, Gorkum. [= Poudre de Oro?.]
- Poerbolingo:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Poetih:—Java, from Java, Timor, Amboina, Menado, and Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Poetii:—Brisbane Bot. Gar., from Java. The Sugar Cane 2:104, 1870. [See Portii.]
- Poetri:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Poilote:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.
- P. O. J.:—(Initials after numbers) The seedlings grown at Proefstation Oost-Java, the East-Java Field Station at Paseroean by Kobus. Many of them are crosses of the North Indian Chunnee on the Black Cheribon. These crosses are resistant to Seren and to Root Disease and tolerant of Mosaic.
- Ponda:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):69.
- Ponna:—Also written Pona and Puna. India, grown all over the Punjab for eating, seldom used for sugar. The Sugar Cane 15, 644, 1883. Watts' Dict. 6(2):66, 67. [See Pundia.]
- Pooree:—India, Papers—Sugar (1792), 1822. West Indian planters are quoted as saying it is the same as the cane grown there. [A colored plate might pass for Creole but it is badly drawn.] [See Puri.]
- Poori:—India, Roxburgh, under *Sac. officinarum*.
- Poovan:—India, Barber, Studies 2.
- Poraya:—India, Taylor; Woodhouse.
- Portier:—Louisiana, = Lahina = Keni Keni. Considered distinct from Otaheite, Stubbs, from the Marquesas, Agee. [See Portii, Poetii & Poetih.]
- Portii:—Mauritius (from Java), Horne, 1869; a chalky gray cane. Hawaii; Durr & Eckert, = Otaheite, Deerr.
- Port Mackay:—Mauritius, from Queensland, 1869, Dept. Agr. Bull. 2:5, 1916. Boname, 1895, 1898-9. Reunion, a red cane (Deltiel), Sagot 330, Colson. Java, from Hawaii, Wakker, 1896. Brazil, locally known as Louzier, Purple Cane, Black Cane, &c, introduced to Pernambuco twenty years ago to combat Gum Disease, Int. Sug. Jour. 1:379, 1899; Sao Paulo Sawyer; Gorkum. = Cavengirie Deerr. Java, Kruger 145, a yellowish green cane with brown dots. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910, a green cane [evidently two canes are mixed under this name.]

- Port Mackay Noir:—Mauritius, Deerr, a black sport from Cavengirie, Boname, 1898–9.
- Poteii:—Queensland, from Java, 1874 Easterby. [See Portii &c.]
- Poudre Blanche:—Brazil, Sao Paulo, Sayer, 1908. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Poudre d'Oro:—Brazil, Sao Paulo, Sawyer, 1908. Natal, The Sugar Cane 9: 322, 1877. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Poudre d'Or Rayée:—Mauritius and Reunion, from New Caledonia (Delteil), Sagot 328. Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888.
- Pounnemate:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 345.
- P. R.:—(Initials with numbers) Seedlings grown in Porto Rico. Nos. 1–200 were produced at the Federal Experiment Station at Mayagüez. Numbers above 200 at the Insular Station at Río Piedras.
- Prata:—Barbados, Rept. 1908–10: 55, 1911.
- Preta:—Demorara, Jour. Brit. Guian. 10: 66, 1917.
- Pring:—Java, = White Cane, Kajenbrink, The Sugar Cane 2: 192, 1870.
- Providence:—(With numbers) Demorara, Jour. Brit. Guian. 11: 156, 1918.
- Puaolle:—Mauritius, from Sandwich Isl., Horne, 1869. Hawaii, Roch. Bull. 2, 1913.
- Pulvo de Oro:—Bahía, Brazil, The Sugar Cane 22: 483, 1890. [See Poudre d'Or.]
- Pundi:—India, Taylor.
- Pundia:—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2), 74. A large white cane, supposed to be two varieties, one indigenes and one imported from Mauritius; probably both are importations. [= Otaheite?] Knight. Bull. 61, 1914, = Gubbi Rasadli. [See Punna &c.]
- Pundyabas:—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 73.
- Pungdi:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 57.
- Punri:—India, Bengal (Chapman), Watts' Dict. 6(2): 60.
- Punsaree:—Benares, India, Papers—Sugar, 1822.
- Pupuha:—Louisiana, from Hawaii, Stubbs, Agee.
- Purhea:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 70.
- Puri:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 57, Bengal, illustrated by East India Co., in 1792. A soft, yellow cane. [See Pooree]; Sabour, Taylor; Woodhouse. Java, Kobus, from English India, Med. 48, 1893. Wilbrink & Ledeboer, Med. 6: 86, 1911; Van Derventer, Handb. 5: 142, 1915.
- Purisave:—Benares, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 57.
- Purple Bamboo:—= Louisiana Purple, = Black Cheribon, Deerr.
- Purple Cane:—Brazil = Port Mackay [= Cavengirie.]
- Purple Cheribon:—Mauritius, = Cane Beloujuet [Black Cheribon].
- Purple Elephant:—Louisiana, from Cochinchina, Stubbs; from Hawaii, Agee.
- Purple Jamaique:—Mauritius, Boname, 1896, 1898–9. [= Black Cheribon.]
- Purple Mauritius:—= Black Cheribon, Deerr.
- Purple Native:—Philippines, Wakker, = Negros Purple.

- Purple Otaheite:—Evans, *The Sugar Planter's Manual* 37, 1847. [= Black Cheribon.]
- Purple St. Louis:—N. S. Wales, *Int. Sug. Jour.* 1: 506, 1899, Colonial Sug. Co. permits planting certain districts.
- Purple Transparent: = Black Cheribon, Deerr, Harrison & Jenman.
- Purple Violet:—Wray, = Black Cheribon, Deerr.
- Pusin:—Java, from Bovenlanden, Wakker, 1896.
- Putih:—Kruger 145. [See Poetih.]
- Putli Khajer:—India, Barber, *Studies* 2, 3.
- Putta Putti:—India, Papers—*Sugar* 3d Ap. 12, 1822; Watts' Dict. 6(2): 76.
- P. W. D.:—(As initials with numbers) Java, Harreveld, Med. 12: 1708, 1918.
- Q.:—(As initials with numbers) Seedlings grown in Queensland by the Aclimatization Soc. 1900 to 1907, Easterby.
- Queensland:—Jamaica, Bot. Bull. 2. Bull. 4(n. s.): 227, 1897, Bowery. = Queensland Creole?
- Queensland Cane:—Trinidad, = Badilla.
- Queensland Creole:—Barbados, Rept. 1905–7: 25, 1908. Demorara, = Black Cheribon, Harrison & Jenman, Deerr.
- Queensland White Bamboo:—Barbados, Rept. 1905–7: 34, 1908.
- R.:—(As initial with numbers) indicates Seedling produced at Rarawai, Fiji.
- Radjek:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Railleve:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 339.
- Raishmi:—Cent. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 69.
- Rajado:—Brazil, Sao Paulo, Sawyer, 1908 [Rayada?].
- Rakhoti:—Cent. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 69.
- Raksi:—India, United Prov. Barber, *Studies* 3.
- Raksida:—India, N. W. Prov. Watts' Dict. 6(2): 62.
- Ramrasdali:—India, Bombay, = Kasbiry, Knight. Watts' Dict. 6(2): 73.
- Ramrasul:—India, Bombay, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 74.
- Ramui:—India, United Prov. Barber, *Studies* 3.
- Rangi-Kali:—India, Assam (Stack), Watts' Dict. 6(2): 62.
- Rapoe:—Variously spelled, Rapoeha, Rapooh, Rappoe, &c. Usually taken to = Crystalina, but in Mauritius and Queensland it is a striped cane, probably Striped Cheribon. Soltwedel, fig. 11, represents a medium diameter, ash-green cane with slight flush and evidently a heavy bloom; nodes slightly constricted; buds broadly oval, not shouldered. It would pass for Crystalina except for the buds, but as usual these are evidently carelessly drawn.
- Rapooh Kiang:—Java, Soltwedel, fig. 14, which represents a medium stout purple cane apparently with heavy bloom; nodes slightly constricted, growth ring yellow, very broad and conspicuous; buds broadly ovate but with an acuminate point.
- Rappoe Koenig:—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869. Hawaii, Deerr & Eckert.

- Rappoe Maeda :—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869. Hawaii, Deerr & Eckert.
- Rappoe Posai :—Queensland, from Java, 1878, Easterby.
- Rasdale :—Bombay, India, Knight.
- Rasal :—India, Bombay, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 73.
- Rat :—Mauritius, Boname, 1898–9.
- Rat-Gros-Ventre :—Reunion, Colson, 1905.
- Rattan :—Queensland, from Java, 1874, Easterby.
- Raungda :—India, Papers—Sugar, 3d Ap. 35, 1822. Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 57.
- Ravannais :—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. = Rayada del País, Rev. Tuc. 9, 132.
- Raweh :—Java, Med. Oost-Java, 7 : 4.
- Rayada :—All Spanish American countries, = Striped Cheribon.
- Rayada del País :—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. = Ravannais, = Yuncao, = Cayana Rosa, = Riscada de Sta. Bárbara, = Red Ribbon [Striped Cheribon].
- Red Assam :—Bengal, India, Wray. N. S. Wales, introduced from India, The Sugar Cane 14, 50, 1882.
- Red Baruma :—Queensland, from New Guinea as No. 47, Easterby.
- Red Bombay :—India, Bengal (Chapman), Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60; Taylor; Woodhouse. = Bombay.
- Red Borneo :—Kruger 141, = Tebu Merah, Borneo, = Juts Lumaroehr.
- Red Cane :—Georgia, Florida, = Louisiana Purple, Yoder, U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 486.
- Red Cane of Batavia :—Java, Krajenbrink, The Sugar Cane 2 : 192, 1870. [Probably = Black Cheribon though other red canes may have been included.]
- Red Cuttarah :—Mauritius, Horne, 1869.
- Red Java :—Sabour, India, Taylor; Woodhouse. Probably identical with Red Tanna [Black Tanna].
- Red Joeno :—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896; Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Red Lousier :—Mauritius, Agr. Dept. Bull. 2 : 11, 1916. A red sport form Lousier [Otaheite].
- Red Manila :—Java, Deerr; nodes swollen.
- Red Mappo :—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878. Easterby. Java, from Australia, Wakker, 1896.
- Red Mauritius :—India, Barber, Studies 2; Knight; Taylor; Woodhouse.
- Red Punda :—India, Bengal (Chapman), from Mauritius, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60.
- Red Ribbon :—The numerous citations usually = Striped Cheribon. Occasionally Striped Tanna is probably confused with this. The Red Ribbon of the Brisbane Bot. Gar. from New Caledonia was neither of these kinds if Hill's description of "leaves with bristly hairs at base" is correctly understood.
- Red Ribbon of Batavia :—Mauritius, Bouton. [= Striped Tanna?].
- Red Rose Ribbon :—Jamaica, Bull. 4 : 227, 1897. = Red Ribbon.

- Red Striped Lousier :—Mauritius, Ag. Dept. Bull. 2:11, 1916, originated as a sport from Lousier. [=Horne.]
- Red Tanna :—India, Taylor, Woodhouse, = Red Java [Black Tanna].
- Regnard :—Mauritius, Boname, 1895.
- Reina :—Bahía, Brazil, The Sugar Cane 22:483, 1890. [See Reine.]
- Reina de Caledonia :—Porto Rico, Stahl; López Tuero.
- Reine :—Mauritius, Boname, 1896, 1898–9. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Reonda :—India, Papers—Sugar, 1822, Watts' Dict. 6(2):61.
- Reongra :—India, Watts' Diet. 6(2):60.
- Reonra :—India, Watts' Diet. 6(2):62.
- Reora of Benareo :—North India, Barnes; Clark & Hadi (as Reori).
- Reora of Gorakhpur :—India, Clark & Hadi.
- Restali :—India, Papers—Sugar, Ap. 2:12, 1822. Madras, = Striped Cheribon?, Deerr.
- Retrench :—(With numbers) Trinidad, = Hill's Seedling.
- Rheora :—India, Taylor; Woodhouse. [See Reora.]
- Rhi :—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869. Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby.
- Riat Tengang :—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
- Ribbon :—As usually used = Striped Cheribon.
- Riman :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Rimon :—Java, from Bovenlanden, Wakker, 1896.
- Rinaio :—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Riscada :—Brazil, São Paulo, Bot. Ag. 16:731, 1915. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Riscada de Sta. Bárbara :—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. [See Rayada del País.]
- River from St. Andrews :—Barbados, Rept. 1907–9:33, 1910.
- River from Sta. Lucía :—Barbados, Rept. 1907–9:33, 1910.
- Rocha :—So. Africa, from Formosa, Choles.
- Rock Hall :—Barbados; West Ind. Bull. 2:26, 1901. St. Kits, West Ind. Bull. 8:36, 1907.
- Roixa :—Brazil, = Listrado de Amarillo, = Violacea, Moreira, 1876. [See Roxa.]
- Roixa de Folha Roixa :—Brazil, Moreira, 1876.
- Roja de Martinica :—Brazil, Weller, The Sugar Cane 25:1871, 1893.
- Rood :—Java, from Dutch New Guinea, Wakker, 1896.
- Rood Ceram :—Java, Wilbrink & Ledeboer, Med. 6:86, 1911, Van Harreveld.
- Rood Duitsch Nieuw Guinea :—Java, Jeswit. Med. Deel VI. (13); 400, 1916, with full desc.
- Rood Keong :—Java, Geerligs, Med. West-Java, 27.
- Rood Manila :—Java, from Philippines, 1886, Van Derventer, Handb. 5; 149, 1915.
- Rood Raphoh :—Java, from Bagalen, Wakker, 1896.
- Rood Shamshara :—Java, from Bombay, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893.
- Rosa :—Brazil, Bahía, The Sugar Cane 22:483, 1890. São Paulo, Bot. Ag. 16:727, 1915. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. Barbados, Rept. 1908–10:55, 1911. Demorara, Jour. Brit. Guian. 10:66, 1917.

- Rosa de Sao Simao:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Rosa Morada:—Porto Rico, from New Caledonia, Stahl; López Tuero.
- Rose Bamboo:—Hawaii, Queensland and most other citations = Crystalina. In Porto Rico Yellow Caledonia was first distributed as Rose Bamboo.
- Rose Diard:—Queensland, from Mauritius, Davidson, 1880. The Diard canes are supposed to = Cheribon canes, but Davidson's description gives "canes itch strong". Evidently not a Cheribon Cane.
- Rosita:—Porto Rico, a popular name for Cavengirie.
- Rotan:—Java, from Amboina, Wakker, 1896. Soltwedel, fig. 18, represents a medium slender, green and yellow striped cane; internodes long and slightly enlarged below, furrow conspicuous; nodes constructed above the scar; growth ring broad of two or three colored bands; buds narrowly ovate.
- Rotan Poethi:—Java, from Amboina, Wakker, 1896.
- Rotten Idjo:—Java, Van Derventer, Handb. 5:151, 1915.
- Roxa:—Brazil, Sao Paulo, Sawyer, 1908. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. [See Roixa.]
- Roxa de Sta. Bárbara:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Roxa de Sao Simao:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. [See Morada del País.]
- Roxa Louzier:—Brazil, from Mauritius, Deerr.
- Roxa Oscura de Sao Simao:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. = Morado del Brazil, = Cavengerie.
- Roxina:—Brazil. = Bronzeada, Deerr.
- R. P.:—(With numbers) Demorara, Jour. Brit. Guian. 11:157, 1918.
- Ruckkree:—Java, from English India, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893. Wilbrink & Ledebour, Med. 6:86, 1911, Van Derventer, Handb. 5:141, 1915.
- Rurutu:—Pacific Islands, Deerr. Society Islands, Cruzent, 1860. Simmons Tropical Agriculture, 1877.
- Russell:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman.
- Rutu:—Tahiti, Dr. Bennett, The Sugar Cane 6:593, 1874. [See Rurutu.]
- Saccharum:—The botanical generic name for sugar cane.
- Sacuri:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1822, D. Morris. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman, = Lakona. Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896. [All references trace to Jamaica where the name seems to have originated.] [See Securi and Samuri.]
- Safaid:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):69.
- Sagao:—Philippines, Walker, Sugar Inds. Isl. of Negros 77.
- Sagari:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):72.
- Saharanpuri:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):67. = Saharri, = Dhaulu.
- Saigon:—Queensland, from Singapore, 1880, Easterby.
- Salah:—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Salangore:—Straits Settlements, Wray. [A well-marked variety widely discussed in the literature.] = Tibboo Biltong Berabou, Tiboo Capor, Tinang (or Penang), White Mauritius (in Demo-

- rara), Green Transparent (Demorara), Canne Rocha, Chinese Cane (Bourbon), Chalk Cane, Deerr.
- Salangor Blanca:—Porto Rico, Stahl. == Belugue Blanco.
- Salangor Palmeira:—Bahia, Brazil, The Sugar Cane 22: 483, 1890.
- Salangor Rayada:—Porto Rico, Stahl. == Belugue Rayada. [=Striped Cheribon?.]
- Salangor Roja:—Porto Rico, Stahl. == Belugue Rojo. Much like Cavengirie but lacks the stripes.
- Samoan:—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Samsara:—Bengal, India, Ag. Inst. Pusa, Bull. 83, 27, 1919. Demorara, West Ind. Bull. 5, 336, 1905. [See Somsarrab.]
- Samuri:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. The favorite kind in Fiji, The Sugar Cane 17: 153, 1885. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896. [See Sacuri.]
- Sanacki:—North India, Barnes.
- Sandal:—Mauritius, Boname, 1895, 1898–9.
- Sandwich:—Java, Geerligs, Med. West-Java, 27.
- Sannabile:—Bombay, India. == Devagadi, Knight. [See Sunnable.]
- San Pello:—Brazil, == Manteiga, Deerr. [See Sem Pello.]
- San Salvador:—= Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
- Sarangola:—Porto Rico. A local name sometimes applied to Cristalina.
- Sararu:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 67.
- Sarautia:—India, N. W. Prov. Watts' Dict. 6(2): 62.
- Sarauti:—India, Clark & Hadi.
- Sarawati:—India, Bengal (Chapman), Watts' Dict. 6(2): 60.
- Saretha:—India, a group name, Barber, Studies 3, also 2.
- Saroti:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 60.
- Sarotyo:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 60.
- Saska:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Sawoer:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896. == Idjo Hong-kong, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893. Soltwedel, fig. 30. This represents a slender greenish cane with bloom much blackened by sooty mould; constricted at growth ring. It resembles the North Indian canes.
- S. C.:—(Initials with numbers) Pernambuco Brazil, = : Cannas de Sao Caetano, Bull. 3. Virgin Islands = : Seedlings grown at the St. Croix Exp. Sta. by Longfield Smith, Rept. 1: 14 18, 1913. Barbados, Rept. 1816–18: 69. These numbers probably refer to St. Croix seedlings. Brazil, Gorkum also uses the initials S. C. A. Se. B., and S. C. H. but without explanations.
- Scard:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman, also West Ind. Bull. 1(4): 381, 1900.
- Scavangerie:—Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888. Mauritius & Reunion from New Caledonia, Sagot 328. == Cavengirie, Deerr.
- Schimate:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
- Sealey's Seedling:—Barbados, = : Blackman's Seedling, Bovell West Ind. Bull. 2: 26, 1901. Trinidad, Bull. 73, 1919. Porto Rico, various publications.

- Seche:—Mauritius, Boname, 1895. [See Seete?.]
- Securi:—Queensland, from Louisiana, 1895, Easterby. [See Sacuri.]
- Seema:—Louisiana, from British India, Agee.
- Seete:—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882. D. Morris. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman. = Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
- Selabaloes:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Selangore:—Jamaica, Demorara. [See Salangore.]
- Selasih:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Sem Pello:—Brazil, Sao Paulo, Bull. 16: 942, 1915. Also Gorkum. [See San Pello.]
- Senkoehoen:—Java, from Borneo, Wakker, 1896.
- Sepadeh:—Java, from Sumatra, Arch. 1 Ap. 1892.
- Sepang:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Sererat:—Queensland, from Java, 1878, Easterby. [See Soerat.]
- Settlers:—Mauritius, Boname, 1896 (by misprint Setters).
- Shakarchina:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1902, Maxwell, Easterby. India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60.
- Shakar Chinya:—India, Taylor; Woodhouse.
- Shakar Chynia:—India, Barber, Studies 2.
- Shamshara:—India, Taylor; Woodhouse. [See Rood and Geel Shamshara, Java.]
- Sharang:—India, Bengal (Chapman), Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 60.
- Shoo:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 331.
- Shukurchina:—India, Papers—Sugar, 3d. Ap. 35, 1822.
- Siah:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 69.
- Siepa:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884. Sagot 333.
- Sigei:—Java, from Bovenlanden, Wakker, 1896.
- Simi:—India, Int. Sug. Jour. 2: 469, 1900.
- Simpson:—Georgia, Florida, = Green Ribbon, Yoder, U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 486: 7, 1917.
- Singapore:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 49. [A mixture of varieties.] Java, from Australia, Wakker, 1896. Demorara, Harrison & Jenman. = Otaheite, Deerr.
- Sipadeh:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Sirah:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Sisieq:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Sisie Koenig:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Sisic Merah:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Small Ribbon:—Queensland, Davidson, 1880. [= Striped Cheribon.]
- Small Yellow:—Queensland, Davidson, 1880, Easterby.
- Socrat:—Queensland, from Java, 1874, Easterby [a misprint for Soerat].
- Soerat:—A malay word meaning striped, applied to any striped cane, when used alone usually = Striped Cheribon but sometimes Striped Tanna.
- Soerat Balie:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896. Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Soerat Banka:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Soerat Bantang:—Java, Wakker, 1896. Soltwedel, fig. 17. Represents a stout, short-jointed cane with light and dark purple stripes.

pes; nodes oblique, strongly constricted, rudimentary roots large, in 2-3 rows; buds thick, suborbicular but apiculate. It resembles Striped Tanna.

Soerat Buding:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.

Soerat Gempolkerep:—Java, Soltwedel, fig. 22, represents a medium slender green and brown-red striped cane with heavy bloom; internodes cylindrical, slightly constricted at growth ring; buds small, suborbicular.

Soerat Hongkong:—Java, Oost-Java, Med. 9, 19.

Soerat Idjoe:—Java, from Batjan, and New Guinea, Wakker, 1896.

Soerat Item:—Java, from Borneo and Fiji, Wakker, 1896.

Soerat Koenig:—Java, from Fiji, Wakker, 1896.

Soerat Mangli:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896. Soltwedel, fig. 23. Represents a rather stout green and red-brown striped cane; nodes conspicuously swollen; buds suborbicular, with a conspicuous, apical tuft of stiff barbs.

Soerat Mauritius:—Java, Soltwedel, fig. 24. Represents a medium slender cane with narrow red and brown stripes; internodes long and somewhat curved, enlarged below; buds rather large, triangular-ovate. A very peculiar appearing cane. Mauritius == Branchu Rayée, Deerr.

Soerat Merah:—Java, from Hawaii, Wakker, 1896.

Soerat Njampl:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.

Soerat Njamplong:—Java, Soltwedel, fig. 20. Represents a medium diameter, green and purple or yellow and purple striped cane internodes cylindrical or the nodes slightly constricted; buds broad, triangular with shouldered margin. The shape of the bud makes it quite clearly == Striped Cheribon.

Soerat Redjo:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896. Geerligs, Med. West Java, 27.

Soerat Telok Betong:—Java, Med. Oost-Java 47:58.

Soerat Tjeribon:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893. [= Striped Cheribon.]

Solangor:—Brazil, == Listrado de Roixa, Moreiro, 1876. [See Sa-langore.]

Somsarrah:—Mauritius, from India, Horne, 1869. [See Samsara.]

Sonabile:—India, Agr. Inst. Pusa, Bull. 83:33, 1919. [See Sannabile and Sunnable.]

Sonabochi:—North India, Barnes.

Songada Rati:—Bombay, India, Knight.

Soniat:—Louisiana, a white bud sport, Stubbs.

Spotted Mappoo:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.

Sthiabangui:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.

Striped Ambos Camarines:—Philippines, == Striped Leyte.

Striped Bamboo:—Mauritius, == Striped Cheribon, Deerr.

Striped Bânsâ:—India, Taylor: Woodhouse.

Striped Bourbon:—Queensland, from Singapore, Davidson, 1880. Easterby. [= Horne.]

Striped Cheribon: == Rayada of Spanish America. == Diard Rayée, Home Ribbon, Mauritius Ribbon, Louisiana Striped, Red Rib-

- bon, San Salvador, Seete, Striped Bamboo, Striped Mexican, Striped Preanger, Striped Singapore, Transparent, Deerr.
 Striped Egyptian:—Barbados, Rept. 1905–7:23, 1908. Trinidad, Bull. 18:74, 1919.
 Striped Fiji:—Java, from Australia, Wakker, 1896.
 Striped Iseambine: == Tsimbic, Deerr.
 Striped Issacs:—N. S. Wales, Colonial Sug. Co. permits planting certain districts, Int. Sug. Jour. 1:506, 1899.
 Striped Java:—Mauritius, Bonam, 1898–9. [= Striped Cheribon.]
 Striped Leyte:—Philippines. == Striped Ambos Camarines, Hines, Rev. 8:153, 1915.
 Striped Louisiana: == Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
 Striped Mappoo:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.
 Striped Mauritius:—India, Barber, Studies 2. [= Striped Cheribon.]
 Striped Mexican: == Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
 Striped Preanger: == Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
 Striped Singapore: == Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
 Striped Tanna:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby. Mauritius, from Queensland, 1890, Agr. Dept. Bull. 2:11, 1916. Barbados, Rept. 1917–19:60. N. S. Wales, Colonial Sug. Co. permits planting, Int. Sug. Jour. 1:506, 1899. == Big Ribbon, Guingham, Maillard, Otaheite Ribbon (Wray), Teboe Soerat (Java), Deerr. [The citations in the literature are not always clear between this and Striped Cheribon.]
 Striped Tip:—Hawaii, Deerr.
 Sucker:—Jamaica, Jour. Agr. Soc. 20:12, 1916.
 Sug:—Queensland, from Java, 1878, Easterby.
 Sukii:—Jamaica, Bull. Bot. Gar. 3(n. s.):206, 1896.
 Sukli:—India, Taylor; Woodhouse.
 Sumatra:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
 Sumatra Groen:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Sumatra Paars:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Sunatra Poetih:—Java, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
 Sumatra Rood:—Java, Geerligs, Med. West-Java, 27.
 Sumatra Wit:—Java, Geerligs, Med. West-Java, 27.
 Sunnable:—India, a group name, Barber, Studies 3. [See Sonabile and Sannable.]
 Surat:—[As used by Kruger == Soerat.]
 Suretha:—North India, Barnes. [See Saretha.]
 Surri:—India, Watts' Diet. 6(2):70.
 Surta:—India, Watts' Diet. 6(2):67.
 S. W.:—(As initials with numbers) Java, == Sempalwadak Seedlings, a series made in 1904 by crossing Batjan as staminate on Zwart Cheribon as pistilate parent. Arch. 17:662, 1909. Jeswit, Med. 3, 1917. Hareveld, Med. 15, 1917.
 T.:—(As initials with numbers) = Trinidad Seedlings, 1895 to 1904.
 Tacuara:—Argentine, Rev. Tuc. 3:339, 1913.
 Tadjam Mata:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
 Talang:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.

- Tamarah:—Queensland, from Mauritius, 1878, Easterby.
- Tamarin:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia, 1870, Dept. Agr. Bull. 2:11, 1916. Boname, 1895, 1896, probably == Settlers. [The name comes from a locality in Mauritius.] Queensland, from Mauritius, 1902, Maxwell; Easterby. Natal, mentioned as a favorite cane, The Sugar Cane 9:322, 1877. Brazil, Sao Paulo; Sawyer. Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910. Porto Rico, Stahl, 1880; López Tuero. Demorara [as Tamarind], Harrison & Jenman.
- Tambada:—Bombay, India, Knight, == Kare Rasadali.
- Tambdi:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):74.
- Tambiaba:—Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888, recently imported to Mauritius, from New Caledonia.
- Tambiapin:—Mauritius, Boname, 1898-9.
- Tambiola:—Mauritius & Reunion, from New Caledonia, Sagot 328.
- Tangalite:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
- Tangerang:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896; Kobus, Med. 6, 1893; Van Dervester Handb. 5:151, 1915; Soltwedel, fig. 10. Represents a medium stout reddish cane; internodes barrel shaped; nodes constricted; buds ovate.
- Tangio:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Tanna:—The Tanna Canes, Deerr. Light Tanna == White Tanna, Green Tanna, Malabar, and Yellow Caledonia. Striped Tanna == Big Ribbon, Daniel Dupont (in part), Guingham (in part), Maillard, Otaheite Ribbon (in part). Dark Tanna == Black Tanna. [All are said to resist Gum Disease.]
- Tapara Buria:—Queensland, from Java, 1878, Easterby. [See Japara.]
- Tapoura Poé:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 344.
- Teboe:—The Malay name (in Java) for sugar cane. As a prefix it has been disregarded in this list. Also written Teboo Tebu, Tebbou, Tibboo, Tiboo, Tiboe, Tibour, Tigboa.
- Teelor:—Straits Settlements, Wray, == Egg Cane.
- Tegal Warroe:—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896.
- Tek Chah:—Argentine, from Formosa, Rev. Tue. 9(1):14, 1918.
- Tekucha:—So. Africa, from Formosa, Choles.
- Telfair:—Sagot 326.
- Telor:—Java, from Riouw, Wakker, 1896. [See Teelor.]
- Tengger:—Java, Oost-Java, Med. 9:19. Kobus, Med. 6, 1893.
- Tereru:—India, Barber, Studies 1. == Teru.
- Tergun:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1895.
- Teru:—North India, Barnes: Barber, Studies 2, 3.
- Tezal Warroe:—Mauritius, from Java, Horne, 1869. [See Tegal Warroe.]
- Thirri:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):70.
- Thoon:—Java, from English India, Kobus, Med. 48, 1893.
- Thsiogan:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
- Thun:—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2):62.
- Tiambo:—Bahía, Brazil, The Sugar Cane 22:483, 1890. [See Tsiambo.]

- Tiboe:—Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, 1874, Easterby. [See Teboe.]
- Tiboo:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. [See Teboe.]
- Ti Botti:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 340.
- Ti Bou:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 338.
- Ti Brou:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 341.
- Ti Brou Opa:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 341.
- Ti Ca Semba:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 342.
- Ti Chigaka:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 340. [See Chigaca.]
- Ti Grivaïlho:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 338.
- Ti Ka Ti:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 338.
- Tikona:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Tili:—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 347.
- Ti Ma:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 335.
- Ti Mahoun:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 336.
- Ti Mandou:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 340.
- Ti Manguendon:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 335.
- Timboe:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 336.
- Ti M'N're:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 338.
- Timor:—Java. Oost-Java. Med. 26:3; Kobus. Med. 6, 1893; Van Der venter, Handb. 5: 151, 1915.
- Ti O:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 337.
- Ti-One Pa:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 341.
- Ti Ooeti:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 340.
- Ti Oue:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 343.
- Ti Ouegna:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 338.
- Ti Ouependon:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 343.
- Ti Poriman:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 343.
- Ti Quiman:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 337.
- Ti Rrré:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 342.
- Tischiepa:—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Tita:—Brazil, = Imperial. Weller. The Sugar Cane 25: 187, 1893.
- Ti Tentankoe:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 336.
- Ti Tie:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 334.
- Ti Tohou:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 334.
- Ti Tonghio:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 340.
- Ti Tshani:—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 338.
- Tip Canes:—Hawaii, Deerr.
- Tjemang:—Java, from Bali, Wakker, 1896.
- Tjepiring:—(With numbers) Java. Med. 7: 813, 1917.
- Tjeribon:—Java, Kobus. Med. 6, 1893. [See Cheribon.]
- Tjeribon Koenig:—Java, Kobus. Med. 6, 1893.
- Tjibaran:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Tjina:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Tjiopoet:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Tjoerieng:—Java, from Bovenlanden, Wakker, 1896.
- Tjoreng:—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Tkou:—Queensland, from So. Sea Islands, Easterby.

- To Aeho :—Society Islands, Cruzent, 1860.
- To Avae :—Pacific Islands, Deerr.
- Toeboe Marafoli :—Borneo, Rumphius.
- Toengkei :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Toetoeng :—Java, from Sumatra, Wakker, 1896.
- Tombiamie :—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- Tombiapa :—Mauritius, from New Caledonia (Lavignac), Horne, 1869.
- To Oura :—Pacific Islands, Deerr.
- Tora :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 70.
- Tourkoury :—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris.
- To Patu :—Society Islands, Cruzent, 1860.
- To. Ura :—Tahiti, Bennett, The Sugar Cane 6: 593, 1874. Australia, = Ribbon, Melmouth Hall.
- To Ute :—Tahiti, Bennett, The Sugar Cane 6: 593, 1874; Cruzent, Simmons Trop. Agr. 1877. Queensland, from Society Island, Davidson, Easterby. Pacific Islands, = *Sac. Atrorubens*, Deerr. [= Djamprik.]
- Tranchada :—Pernambuco, Brazil, Bull. 3.
- Transparent : = Ribbon, = Striped Cheribon, Deerr.
- Treda :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 66.
- Treru :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 67.
- Trimotu :—Queensland, = Salangore, Easterby.
- Trinidad :—Mauritius, Horne, 1869. Boname, 1896, 1898—9.
- Troeboe :—Java, from Java, Wakker, 1896, Kobus, Med. 6, 1893; Soltwedel, fig. 28. Represents a slender dark-green cane with conspicuously swollen nodes. Characterized by a retained, abortive fleshy inflorescence that is used for food like Cauliflower. = *Sac. edule* Hassk. Queensland, from New Caledonia, 1870, J. Hill; Davidson, 1880, Easterby. [These descriptions call for a dark-colored cane evidently distinct from that of Java.]
- Trunotu :—Queensland, from Society Islands, 1878, Easterby.
- Tschiemie :—Queensland, Easterby.
- T'Shiambe :—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 344.
- Tshiambo :—New Caledonia, Vieillard, 1863, Sagot 346.
- Tsimbie :—Jamaica, from Mauritius, 1882, D. Morris. Louisiana, from Jamaica, Stubbs; Agee. = Striped Iseambine, Deerr.
- Tsiambo :—Mauritius & Reunion, from New Caledonia, Sagot 328. Guadeloupe, Boname, 1888. Argentine = Fiambo. [See Tiambo.]
- Tubu :—A native name for Sugar Cane, Rumphius.
- Tumbia Mie :—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 334.
- Tumbia Sa :—New Caledonia, Breslau, 1884, Sagot 334.
- Tunia :—India, Watts' Dict. 6(2) : 69.
- Uba :—Brazil, Moreiro, 1876, on page 6. Uba is mentioned under date of 1859. Mauritius, from Brazil, Horne, 1869. So Africa, Choles, Dept. Agr. Jour. 5, 1913, has superceeded all other canes. Argentine, from Natal, Rev. Tuc. 8(1) : 14, 1918, Rev. Tuc. 9(9 & w) : 144, 1919, Fawcett. = Kavangire. Queens-

- land, — Yuba, — Yuban, Easterby. [Diamond, in Louisiana was in error in making Uba = Zwinga.] Jamaica, from Zuzuland, recommended by Earl Kitchner, Ann. Rept. 1917. Barber, Int. Sug. Jour. Jan. 1918 recognizes Uba = Ganna of India.
- Uba, Purple Striped Sport:—Natal, 300 acres in cultivation, Int. Sug. Jour. 22: 300, June, 1920.
- Uga:—A native name for sugar cane, Rumphius.
- Ukh:—India, a class name used by Hadi for thin reed-like canes, Deerr.
- Ula:—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Umoba:—So. Africa, Choles, a native Zulu name, = Green.
- Uouo:—Natal, Pacific Islands, = Vachi, Deerr.
- Utan:—Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Uwala:—Louisiana, from Hawaii, Stubbs; Agee.
- Vagabonde:—Demorara, Harrison & Jenman. Java, from Malacca, Wakker, 1896.
- Vaihi:—Society Islands, Cruzent, 1860. Otaheite, Bennett, 1874. Pacific Islands, = Uo Uo, Deerr.
- Vamboix:—Queensland, from Singapore, 1880, Easterby.
- Vansaigari:—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 73.
- Vansi:—Bombay, India, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 73.
- Vara:—Bombay (Ozanne), a class name, Watts' Dict. 6(2): 74.
- V. D.:—(Initials with numbers) Java, Ledeboer, Med. 4: 452, 1917.
- Vellai:—India, Barber, Studies 2.
- Vendamukhi:—Bengal, India, Pusa, Bull. 83: 27, 1919.
- Venezuelan Bourbon:—Trinidad, Williams, Bull. 18: 74, 1919. A reddish-green cane.
- Verde das Antillas:—Argentine, from Brazil, Zerban, 1910.
- Verde de Jujuy:—Argentine, Rev. Tuc. 9: 133, 1919; Fawcett, desc. and fig.
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WEST INDIAN BULLETIN.

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Sixteen hundred and ninety-five names are included in the above list. This very considerable number of cane varieties (or at least varietal names) would be grouped by modern Botanical writers under only two species, *Saccharum spontaneum* L. and *S. officinarum* L., the numerous other specific, subspecific and varietal names that have from time to time been proposed being reduced to synonymy. The first of these species would include the slender canes of Northern India and Japan while to the second would be referred all of the southern tropical varieties. Whether this classification is really correct can only be determined by a more extended, detailed, comparative study of sugar cane inflorescences than has yet been given. *Saccharum spontaneum* occurs abundantly in nature as a widespread, exceedingly variable species having its center of distribution in India but also occurring in many of the East Indian Islands. No species of true *Saccharum* are indigenous in America, the nearest South American relatives having characters sufficiently distinct to warrant their removal from the genus. *Saccharum officinarum* on the other hand is not known to occur in Nature, the species being entirely based on cultivated forms. This gives weight to the argument of those who contend that all of the cultivated sugar canes are really descended from extreme forms of the widely variable *S. spontaneum*, which in the wild state as shown by Barber includes forms showing practically all of the characters by which we distinguish between the different cultivated kinds. Be this as it may

the group of slender North Indian canes now in cultivation is sufficiently distinct from the others in agricultural characteristics. From their vigor and productiveness, and especially from their immunity to many of the worst cane diseases, they represent a very important factor in the hands of the intelligent plant breeder. Kobus, in Java, is the only one so far who seems to have realized their great value. These Indian canes are divided by Barber (*Studies 3*) into two quite distinct groups named after two of the leading kinds, the Saretha and the Sunnabile groups. To the first belong the tall, slender canes with drooping leaves, including Uba, the Japanese Zwinga and Chunnee, the cane used by Kobus in his crosses. The second group would seem to include the old Creole cane, which is shorter and somewhat stouter and with strictly erect leaves. To what extent the valuable characteristics of these Indian canes are shared by the two groups is not known. The Creole at least was not remarkable either for tonnage or disease resistance.

Sufficient emphasis has already been given to the great probability that many of the above names are synonyms; and to the chances for a wide distribution of favorite varieties from the long voyages made by Malay sailors and their habit of carrying sugar cane as part of the provision for the crew. The fact remains, however, that the groups of varieties from different regions often seem to have certain characteristics in common. Thus the Java canes, including as they do the three great commercial Cheribon varieties, probably represent the group of kinds that is richest in sugar. The New Caledonia canes on the other hand, including varieties like Yellow Caledonia, Striped Tanna and Cavengirie, show a tendency to great vigor and productiveness but with rather low sucrose. The New Guinea and the Borneo canes also seem to show certain special tendencies. Of the long list of canes brought from Sumatra to Java none seem to have gotten into general cultivation. The Red Fiji has proved immune to Sereh and to be a very useful parent in the making of crosses. All of these facts should be studied and carefully considered by the cane breeder in selecting his parent stocks.

If this list serves any useful purpose it will be in the calling of attention to the urgent need for careful taxonomic studies of all these old kinds in order to sift our synonyms and aid in the selection of useful kinds for breeding purposes and for farther and more extended trials under varying conditions. Some of the earlier descriptions are very useful and serve to identify the variety in question with little chance for doubt. In most cases however, they are

practically valueless, being little more than notes on color. Few of the older writers paid attention to bud characters. Among modern writers there are two whose work stands out preeminently—Jeswit in Java and Barber in India. They have both followed the usual methods of modern botanical taxonomy with the result that cane varieties can be as certainly recognized from their descriptions as can flowering plants from a good botanical manual. Fawcett in the Argentine has also done most excellent work along these same lines. If all those having access to collections of named cane varieties would give them a little critical study and publish descriptions along the lines followed by Barber, Jeswit and Fawcett we would soon be in a position to clear up the cloud of doubt that has for so long hung over the use of cane-variety names.

The labor of getting together this list of names can hardly be called a contribution to knowledge. It is rather intended to point out our lack of knowledge regarding most of these kinds each one of which has been well enough adapted to its local conditions and has had sufficient merit to have established itself in the primitive agriculture of the region of its origin. They are not recently produced seedlings selected by the whim of this or that plant breeder, but most of them have persisted for generations through the half-conscious selection of practical agriculturists. Evidently they have filled some local need. For this reason if no other they should receive more serious attention than has been given them during the past twenty years by either cane breeders or plantation managers. The breeding of new seedlings is useful and should by all means be continued, but it should not cause us to neglect the study of these older kinds which represent the best breeding results of all the past ages and from which much more than nine-tenths of the world's cane sugar is still produced.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR (1919-1920).

(PUBLISHED OR IN PRESS.)

Circular No. 26.—Antrax, por J. Bagué.

Circular No. 28.—The Cultivation of Citrus Fruits in Porto Rico, by F. S. Earle.

Circular No. 29.—La Morrina Negra, por J. Bagué.

Circular No. 30.—El Mejoramiento de Nuestras Siembras por la Selección, por E. E. Barker.

Bulletin No. 24.—Citrus and Pineapple Fruit Rots, by J. Matz.